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THE

54. 1829.

ILLUSTRATED
AND
SPEAKING
FRENCH GRAMMAR,
WITH EASY EXERCISES
AND PERSPICUOUS EXAMPLES
FOR CONVERSATION.

—
BY C. L. LASÈGUE.
—



LONDON:

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PREFACE.

THE present work is intended as a simple, yet comprehensive Grammar of the French language, humbly offered to the Public, but more immediately to the directors of Schools, and private Teachers, as affording an easy method to acquire a thorough knowledge of the language. The plan, which the Author recommends in the use of the Grammar, and which, indeed, appears to him the only one calculated to produce the full effect he has had in view, is, that the pupil, after he has committed to memory one of the chapters, should be minutely examined in it, and pains should be taken to explain every thing that may involve a difficulty. He should at the same time be employed in learning, and carefully writing out the verbs, as this is not only a most important part of French Grammar, but also will be found a necessary occupation for those, who are engaged in learning the chapters, as already

directed. After this is accomplished he may proceed to the exercises, which, when corrected, should be committed to memory, and repeated with the ensuing lesson, by question and answer in French; particular care being taken as to the pronunciation, since faults in this respect are fatal, and if not vigilantly corrected by the teacher will produce the worst possible consequences. The very considerable degree of experience the Author has had as a teacher of the French language, affords him the greatest confidence of the speedy and entire success of his plan, and he, therefore, more earnestly recommends this book to those who are engaged in teaching the French, as well, indeed, as to those who are desirous to assist themselves in learning it. The practical utility of this Grammar the author humbly conceives will uniformly be acknowledged, as it will be found in a great measure to supersede the monotonous and insipid form of dialogue, which has too long usurped the place of a work of this kind; or at least has been by far too detached from it. In proportion as the tedious rules of mere pedantry and useless theory are discarded, he hopes it will be found every attention has been paid to whatever is calculated to ensure the pupil's attainment of all that is practically and really useful.

It having frequently fallen under the observation of the Author that many persons, who have acquired a knowledge of French sufficient to enable them to read and understand any Author in that language, have, notwithstanding, when required to converse, been found quite incompetent to express themselves even on the most common place subjects with any degree of fluency or correctness. To obviate this evil, then, it is, that the Author has been induced to compile and publish his Grammar, being desirous to promote to the utmost of his ability a conversational mode of learning the rules of the language, as he is convinced no plan is so well calculated to impart a correct knowledge of it as that which necessarily combines a constant and strict attention to idiom and pronunciation. If the style in which many of the English examples in the exercises are given, be considered too servile, it must be remembered the Author's aim has been in this to render the task of translating them into French as easy as possible, and he confidently hopes that having given so sufficient a reason it will not in any degree militate against but rather be deemed to enhance the utility of his Grammar.

Explanation of Abbreviatory Marks, &c.

| | The words enclosed within the parenthesis are to be rendered into French by the words placed underneath them.

* Denotes that the word under which it is placed is not to be expressed.

— Denotes wherever it is placed that the French word is the same as the English.

The small letters used have a reference to the corresponding ones at the bottom of the same page.

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THE SOUNDS
OF THE
FRENCH TONGUE,
OR A
FRENCH SPELLING BOOK.

THE ALPHABET.

A pronounced Ah	N pronounced enne
B _____ b,ay	O _____ o
C _____ say	P _____ pay
D _____ day	Q _____ —
E _____ a	R _____ erre
F _____ eff	S _____ esse
G _____ jay	T _____ tay
H _____ ash	U _____ —
I _____ e	V _____ vay
J _____ jee	X _____ eekse
K _____ kah	Y _____ e grec
L _____ elle	Z _____ zaid
M _____ emme	

EXERCISES ON THE SOUNDS,

(See Introduction.)



SOUND I.

Ba,	be,	bé,	bè,	bi,	bo,	beau.
da,	de,	dé,	dè,	di,	do,	dos.
fa,	fe,	fè,	fè,	fi,	fo,	faut.
la,	le,	lé,	lè,	li,	lo,	l'eau.
ma,	me,	mé,	mè,	mi,	mo,	meaux.
na,	ne,	né,	nè,	ni,	no,	nos.
pa,	pe,	pé,	pè,	pi,	po,	peau.
ra,	re,	ré,	rè,	ri,	ro,	ros.
sa,	se,	sé,	sè,	si,	so,	seau.
ta,	te,	té,	tè,	ti,	to,	to.
va,	ve,	vé,	vè,	vi,	vo,	veau.
za,	ze,	zé,	zè,	zy,	zo,	zo.

SOUND II.

ça,	cé,	ci,	ço,	çu,	pro. like s.
ca,	—	—	co,	cu,	pro. like k.
gea,	gé,	gi,	geo,	geu,	pro. like treasure
ga,	—	—	go,	gu,	pro. like k.

SOUND III.

mou, sounded as in	Loo,	men,	} as in encore.
lou,	ditto,	nan,	
pou,	ditto,	tan,	
dou,	ditto,	lem,	
pin, sounded as in	Pencil	rang,	
tin,	handkerchief	mon,	
vin,	offensive	ton,	
min,	ditto,	son,	

The e without an accent is pronounced like in the word fate.

SPELLING BOOK.

SOUND IV.

Blou,	blu,	blin,	blon
Clou,	clu,	clin,	clon
plou,	plus,	plin,	plon
trou,	tru,	trin,	tron
glou,	glu,	glin,	glon

SOUND V.

ai	like	a
ais		ditto
aient		ditto

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

FRENCH GRAMMAR.



QUESTION. What is Grammar?

ANSWER. It is the art of speaking and writing correctly.

Q. What is necessary to be known in order to speak correctly?

A. It is necessary to know the rules of the language in which we write.

Q. What do we use to express our thoughts?

A. We use Words.

Q. What are they composed of?

A. They are composed of syllables.

Q. What are syllables composed of?

A. They are composed of letters.

Q. How many sorts of letters are there?

A. Two—vowels and consonants.

Q. How many vowels are there?

A. Five, *a, e, i, o, u*.

Q. How many sorts of *e*?

A. Three: viz. *e* mute, as in *Monde*, *World*; *é* shut, as in *bonté*, goodness; and *è* open, as, in *procès*, prosecution.

Q. What do you observe on the *y grec*.

A. 1st. The *y* in the middle of a word sounds as *i*, as in *essayer* to try, &c.

2ndly. The *y* employed alone is a word.

EXAMPLE.

Allez y, go thither; and sounds like *i*.

A

3rdly. The *y* is also pronounced like the simple *i* in the words derived from the Greek.

EXAMPLES.

Hymen, asyle, mystère.

Q. How do you divide the vowels?

A. Into long and short.

Q. Which are the long vowels?

A. Those on which we dwell longer than on the others, in pronouncing them.

EXAMPLES.

a, is long in *pâte*, paste ; and short in *patte*, paw.

e, is long in *fête*, feast ; and short in *sonnette*, bell.

i, is long in *huitre*, oyster ; and short in *petite*, little.

o, is long in *apôtre*, apostle ; and short in *devote*, bigot.

u, is long in *flûte*, flute, and short in *but*, end.

Q. How many consonants are there?

A. Nineteen, viz. *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z.*

Q. What do you observe on the letter *h*?

A. It is aspirated, or mute.

Q. How many accents are there?

A. Three, viz. acute, (´) grave, (`) circumflex. (ˆ)
The acute is used on the *é* shut, as in *santé*, health ; the grave on the *è* open, as in *accès*, access ; and the circumflex, for the most part, on the long vowels, as in *côte*, coast.

Q. What is an apostrophe?

A. It is a little comma that we put between two words, to mark the retrenchment of a vowel,

when before another word beginning with a vowel, or *h* mute.

Q. What is a hyphen?

A. It is a little horizontal dash (-) which we put between two words in order to unite them.

Q. What is the cedille?

A. It is a little figure we put under the *ç*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, to soften the sound of it.

Q. What is the use of the diæresis (..) over a vowel?

A. It marks that the vowel must be pronounced separately from the preceding syllable, as in *Moïse, Saül, Aigüe*.

Q. Which are the parts of speech?

A. The Noun, Article, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Preposition, Adverb, Conjunction and Interjection.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ARTICLE.

Q. What is an Article?

A. An article is a little word that we put before common nouns to show the gender and number of them.

Q. Does the article agree in French with the nouns?

A. Yes, the article agrees in gender and number with nouns.

Q. How many cases are there need of?

A. We have need of three cases.

Q. Which are they?

A. The nominative, genitive and dative.

Q. What article do you use before a substantive masculine singular, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated?

A. I make use of the article *le* (The, in English) in the nominative ~~case~~.

Q. What is the genitive of *le*?

A. The genitive of *le* is *du* (of the) still before a substantive masculine, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated.

Q. What is the dative of *le*?

A. The dative of *le* is *au* (To the) still before a substantive masculine, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated.

Q. What article do you use before a noun feminine, singular, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated?

- A. I make use of the article *la* in the nominative case.
- Q. What is the genitive case of *la*?
- A. The genitive case of *la* is *de la* before a noun feminine, singular, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated.
- Q. What is the dative case?
- A. The dative case is *à la*, still before a noun feminine singular, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated.
- Q. What article do you use before a noun masculine or feminine, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute?
- A. I make use of *l'* with an apostrophe in the nominative case.
- Q. What is the genitive case of *l'* with an apostrophe?
- A. The genitive case of *l'* is *de l'* still before a substantive masculine or feminine, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.
- Q. What is the dative case of *l'*?
- A. The dative case of *l'* is *à l'* still before a noun masculine and feminine, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.
- Q. What article do you use in the plural number?
- A. I use *les* in the nominative, before nouns masculine or feminine.
- Q. What is the genitive case of *les*?
- A. The genitive case of *les* is *des* before all nouns masculine and feminine, plural.
- Q. What is the dative case of *les*?
- A. The dative of *les* is *aux*, before nouns masculine and feminine, plural.
- Q. When do you contract the article with the preposition?
- A. I contract the article with the preposition in the genitive and dative, in the masculine singular,

when the substantive begins with a consonant or *h* aspirated; so that, instead of saying *de le*, we say *du* and instead of *à le*, we say *au*.

In the plural, we say *des* and *aux*, and never *de les* and *à les*.

Table of the Articles.

Mas. Sing.	Fem. Sing.	Mas. and Fem.	Mas. and Fem.	Plural.
nom. <i>le</i> ,	<i>la</i> ,	<i>l'</i>	<i>les</i> ,	The.
gen. <i>du</i> ,	<i>dela</i> ,	<i>del'</i> ,	<i>des</i> ,	of the.
dat. <i>au</i> ,	<i>à la</i> ,	<i>à l'</i> ,	<i>aux</i> ,	to the.

CHAP. II.

NOUNS OR SUBSTANTIVES.

- Q. What is a Noun or Substantive?
- A. A noun or substantive denotes persons or things.
- Q. How do you form the plural of substantives?
- A. The plural of substantives is formed generally by adding *s* to the singular; as, *le livre*, the book, *les livres*, the books.
- Q. How do you form the plural of substantives ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*?
- A. Substantives which end in *s*, *x*, or *z* in the singular, add nothing in the plural; as *le fils*, the son; *les fils* the sons; *la voix*, the voice, *les voix*, the voices; *le nez*, the nose; *les nez*, the noses.
- Q. How do you form the plural of substantives which end in *au*, *eu*, *ou*?

A. Substantives which end in *au, ou, ou*, take *x* in the plural; as

Le chapeau, the hat; *les chapeaux*, the hats.

Le feu, the fire; *les feux*, the fires.

Le chou, the cabbage; *les choux*, the cabbages.

Q. How do you form the plural of substantives which end *al, ail*.

A. The plural of the most part of those substantives is formed by changing *al, ail* into *aux*:

Le cheval, the horse; *les chevaux*, the horses.

Le travail, the work; *les travaux*, the works.

The others follow the general rule.

CHAP. III.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. What is an Adjective?

A. An adjective is a word which qualifies the substantive.

Q. Does the adjective agree with the substantive?

A. Yes, the adjective agrees with the substantive in gender and number?

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives?

A. I form the feminine of adjectives when they do not end with an *e* mute by adding *e* mute to the masculine:

MAS.

FEM.

MAS.

FEM.

grand, great.

grande.

joli, pretty.

joile.

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives that end in *e* mute in the masculine.

A. The feminine is then the same as the masculine.

MAS.	FEM.
<i>honnête</i> , honest;	<i>honnête</i> .
<i>facile</i> , easy;	<i>facile</i> .

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives, which end in *eur* and *eux*?

A. I form their feminine by changing *eur* and *eux* into *euse*; as:

MAS	FEM.
<i>Trompeur</i> , deceitful;	<i>Trompeuse</i> .
<i>heureux</i> , happy;	<i>heureuse</i> .
but <i>inférieur</i> , <i>meilleur</i> ; masculine, <i>majeur</i> , <i>mineur</i> , &c. follow the general rule.	

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives ending in *c*?

A. I form their feminine by changing *c* into *che* for some—as, *blanc* masculine, white; feminine *blanche*, and by changing *c* into *que* for some others as, *public*, masculine, public; feminine, *publique*.

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives which end in *f*?

A. By changing *f* into *ve*; as:
neuf; masculine new; *neuve*, feminine.

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives that end in *l*?

A. Those which have *a* or *i* before *l* follow the general rule; as:

fatal masculine, fatal; feminine, *fatals*.

But those which have not *a* or *i* before *l* or have *ie* or *u*, double *l* before *e*; as:

null masculine, null; feminine, *nulle*.

parel masculine, like; feminine, *pareille*.

Q. How do you form the feminine of those ending in *n*?

- A. Those that have *o* before *n*, or end in *ien*, double their final *n* before *s* mute, and the others follow the general rule.

EXAMPLE.

Bon, masculine, good ; feminine, *bonne*, *ancien*, masculine, ancient ; feminine, *ancienne*.

- Q. How do you form the feminine of the adjectives that end in *s* or *t*.

- A. They form their feminine by doubling their final *s* or *t* before *e*.

EXAMPLE.

Gros, masculine, big ; feminine, *grosse* ; *net*, masculine, clean ; feminine, *nette* ; but *frais*, masculine, fresh, makes *fraiche*, feminine.

Complet, masculine, complete ; *complète*, feminine.

The adjectives *beau*, fine, *nouveau*, new, *fou*, mad and *mou*, soft, form their feminine from the words *bel*, *nouvel*, *fol* and *mol*, used before nouns masculine beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, by doubling the last consonant with *e* mute ; *belle*, *nouvelle*, *folle*, *molle*.

Vieux, old, makes *vieille* ; because it makes also *viel* in the masculine.

- Q. How do you form the plural of adjectives ?

- A. The plural of adjectives is formed as in substantives, by adding *s* to the singular.

EXAMPLE.

Bon, singular, good ; plural, *bons*, masculine ; *bonne*, ————— *bonnes*, feminine.

- Q. Are there any exceptions to the general rule ?

- A. Yes ;—1st. Adjectives ending in *s* or *x*, do not change their termination in the masculine plural ; as *gros*, big ; *gras*, fat ; *honteux*, shameful.

2ndly. Those ending in *au* take *x* in the masculine plural; as *beau*, fine; *beaux*. *Nouveau*, new; *nouveaux*.

3rdly. The most part of adjectives ending in *al*, have no plural in the masculine; as, *filial*, *fatal*, *frugal*, *pascal*, *pastoral*, *naval*, *trivial*, *conjugal*, *austral*, *boréal*, *final*, &c.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

Q. How many Degrees of Comparison are there in the French adjectives?

A. Three, the Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

Q. What is the positive?

A. The positive is the natural signification of the adjective; as,

beau, fine; *grand*, great.

Q. What is the comparative?

A. The comparative is the adjective with comparison; when we compare two things, we find that one is superior or inferior or equal to the other.

Q. How do you form the comparatives?

A. By adding the adverb *plus*, more; *moins*, less; *aussi*, as, before the adjectives.

The first is called the comparative of superiority, the second, the comparative of inferiority, and the third, the comparative of equality.

EXAMPLE.

POSITIVE.

COMPARATIVE.

<i>Beau</i> , handsome;	{	<i>plus</i> , beau, handsomer. <i>moins</i> , beau, less handsome. <i>aussi</i> , beau, as handsome.
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Q. How do you form the superlative?

A. By adding the article *le*, *la* or *les*, the to the comparative, or *très*, very to the adjective; as,

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>Grand</i> , great; <i>plus grand</i> , greater,	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{\textit{très grand}, very great.} \\ \text{\textit{le plus grand}, the greatest.} \end{array} \right\}$	

There are two kinds of superlatives; the absolute superlative and the relative superlative.

Q. What is the absolute?

A. The absolute superlative marks the quality in a very high degree and is found with the adverb *très*, very; *extrêmement*, extremely, before the adjective; as,

Paris est une très belle Ville.

Paris is a very fine City.

Q. What is the relative superlative?

A. The relative superlative expresses the quality in the highest degree; but with a reference to other objects; as,

Londres est la plus grande des Villes.

London is the largest of Cities.

Q. Are there not several adjectives which alone express a comparison?

A. Yes, there are three: *meilleur*, better; *moindre*, less, and *pire*, worse.

Q. Are these all the remarks on the degrees of comparison?

A. No; the French use three adverbs with comparison.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>peu</i> , little;	<i>moins</i> , less;	<i>le moindre</i> , the least.
<i>mal</i> , ill;	<i>pis</i> , worse;	<i>le pire</i> , the worst.
<i>bien</i> , well;	<i>mieux</i> , better;	<i>le mieux</i> , the best.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER.

Q. How many adjectives of number have we ?

A. Two, the cardinal and the ordinal numbers.

Q. What are the cardinal numbers ?

A. The cardinal numbers are as follow :

<i>un</i> , one	<i>dix sept</i> , seventeen
<i>deux</i> , two	<i>dix huit</i> , eighteen
<i>trois</i> , three	<i>dix neuf</i> , nineteen
<i>quatre</i> , four	<i>vingt</i> , twenty
<i>cing</i> , five	<i>vingt et un</i> , twenty-one
<i>six</i> , six	<i>vingt deux</i> , twenty-two
<i>sept</i> , seven	<i>trente</i> , thirty
<i>huit</i> , eight	<i>quarante</i> , forty
<i>neuf</i> , nine	<i>cinquante</i> , fifty
<i>dix</i> , ten	<i>soixante</i> , sixty
<i>onze</i> , eleven	<i>soixante, dix</i> , seventy
<i>douze</i> , twelve	<i>quatre vints</i> , eighty
<i>treize</i> , thirteen	<i>quatre vingt dix</i> , ninety
<i>quatorze</i> , fourteen	<i>cent</i> , one hundred
<i>quinze</i> , fifteen	<i>mille, &c.</i> one thousand
<i>seize</i> , sixteen	

Q. How are the ordinal numbers formed ?

A. From the cardinal ; these are,

Premier, first

Second, second

Troisième, third, and all the others by adding *ième* to the cardinal numbers.

Q. Are these all the adjectives of number ?

A. No: there are still three others, viz. ;

1st. Those which mark a certain quantity ;
as, *une dizaine*, half a score ; *une douzaine*,
a dozen.

NOTE ;—If the cardinal end in a vowel, the vowel is changed into *ième*, as *quatre*, *quatrième* ; but *neuf*, makes *neuvième*

- 2nd. Those which mark the parts of a whole as, *la moitié*, the half, *le tiers*, the third part; *le quart*, the quarter.
- 3rd. Lastly, those which serve to multiply or to increase; as, *le double*, the double; *le triple*, the treble; *le centuple*, hundred-fold.

CHAP. IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

- Q. What is a Pronoun?
- A. A pronoun is a word which is used for nouns to avoid the repetition of them.
- Q. How many kinds of pronouns are there?
- A. There are six, viz. the Personal, Possessive, Relative, Absolute or Interrogative, Demonstrative and Indeterminate.
- Q. Which are personal pronouns?
- A. The personal pronouns are those which denote persons.
- Q. How many persons are there?
- A. There are three persons: the first is that who speaks; the second is that spoken to; and the third is the person or thing spoken of.
- Q. Give me a pronoun of the first person singular nominative case?
- A. *Je, moi, I.*
- Q. What is the difference between *je* and *moi*?
- A. The difference between *je* and *moi* is, that *je* comes before all verbs and *moi* after the verb to be, expressed or understood as *je parle*, I speak; *c'est moi*, it is I.

- Q. What is the genitive, dative and accusative cases of *je, moi* ?
- A. The genitive case of *je, moi* is *de moi*, of me ; the dative *à moi, moi, me*, to me ; the accusative *me, moi, me*.
- Q. What is the plural of *je, moi* ?
- A. The plural of *je, moi*, is *nous*, we, in the nominative case ; *de nous*, of us, in the genitive ; *à nous, nous*, to us, in the dative ; and *nous*, us, in the accusative.
- Q. Give me a pronoun of the second person singular in the nominative.
- A. *Tu, toi*, thou.
- Q. What is the difference between *tu*, and *toi* ?
- A. It is the same difference as between *je*, and *moi*.
- Q. What is the genitive, dative, and accusative of *tu, toi* ?
- A. The genitive is *de toi*, of thee, the dative, *à toi, toi, te*, to thee, and the accusative, *te, toi*, thee.
- Q. What is the plural of *tu, toi* ?
- A. The plural of *tu, toi* is *vous*, you in the nominative.
- Q. What is the genitive, dative and accusative of *vous* ?
- A. The genitive of *vous* is *de vous*, of you ; the dative *à vous, vous*, to you ; and the accusative *vous*, you.
- Q. Give me a pronoun of the third person masculine, singular ?
- A. *Il, lui*, he, it, for the nominative.
- Q. What is the difference between *il*, and *lui* ?
- A. The difference is, as between *je*, and *moi*, *tu*, and *toi*, that is to say ; *il* comes before all verbs, and *lui* after the verb *to be*, expressed or understood.

Q. What is the genitive, dative and accusative of this pronoun?

A. The genitive is *de lui*, of him; the dative *à lui*, (*lui*) to him; the accusative, *le, lui*; him, it.

Q. What is the plural of *il, lui*?

A. The plural of *il, lui* is *ils, eux*, they, in the nominative case.

Q. What is the difference between *ils, eux*?

A. *Its* comes before all verbs, and *eux* after the verb to be expressed or understood.

Q. What are the cases of this pronoun?

A. The genitive is *d' eux*, of them; the dative, *à eux* or *leur*, to them; the accusative, *eux, les*, them.

Q. Give me a pronoun of the third person feminine, singular, in the nominative?

A. *Elle*, she, it.

Q. What are the genitive, dative and accusative of this pronoun?

A. The genitive is *d' elle*, of her.

The dative, *à elle, lui*, to her.

The accusative, *elle, la*, her, it.

TABLE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1st Person, Singular, Masculine and Feminine.

N. *Je, moi*, I;

G. *de, moi*, of me;

D. *à moi, moi me*, to me;

A. *me, moi*, me;

Plural, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nous, we} \\ \text{de nous, of us} \\ \text{à nous, nous, to us} \\ \text{nous, us} \end{array} \right.$

2nd Person, Sing. Mas. and Fem.

N. <i>tu, toi</i> , thou ;	
G. <i>de toi</i> , of thee ;	
D. <i>à toi toi, te</i> , to thee ;	Plural, { <i>vous</i> , you
A. <i>te, toi</i> , thee ;	{ <i>de vous</i> , of you
	{ <i>à vous vous</i> , to you
	{ <i>vous</i> , you

3rd Person, Sing. Mas.

N. <i>il, lui</i> , he, it ;	
G. <i>de lui</i> , of him ;	
D. <i>à lui, lui</i> , to him ;	Plural, { <i>ils, eux</i> , they
A. <i>le lui</i> , him, it ;	{ <i>d' eux</i> , of them
	{ <i>à eux, leur</i> , to them
	{ <i>les, eux</i> , them

3rd Person, Sing. Fem.

N. <i>elle</i> , she, it ;	
G. <i>d' elle</i> , of her ;	
D. <i>à elle, lui</i> , to her ;	Plural, { <i>elles</i> , they
A. <i>la, elle</i> , her ;	{ <i>d' elles</i> , of them
	{ <i>à elles, leur</i> , to them
	{ <i>elles, les</i> , them

There are some other pronouns of the third person *soi, se*, one's self, which are of both gender and number. *Se* is also used before a verb and *Soi* after a preposition.

OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

- Q. What are the Possessive Pronouns ?
 A. The possessive pronouns mark the possession of things.
 Q. Which are they ?
 A. *Le mien*, mine ; *le tien*, thine ; *le sien*, his ; its.
le nôtre, ours ; *le vôtre*, yours ; *le leur*, theirs ;
 are for the masculine.

La mienne, mine; *la tienne*, thine; *la sienne*, hers; *la nôtre*, ours; *la vôtre*, yours; *la leur*, theirs; are for the feminine.

Q. What is the plural of these pronouns?

A. The plural is formed by adding *s* to the singular, with the plural article, *les miens*, *les tiens*, *les siens*, *les nôtres*, *les vôtres*, *les leurs* for the m.

Les miennes, *les tiennes*, *les siennes*, *les nôtres*, *les vôtres*, *les leurs*, for the f.

Q. What are the possessive adjective pronouns?

A. *Mon*, my; *ton*, thy; *son*, his or her, for the m.
Ma, my; *ta*, thy; *sa*, his, or her, for the f.
Notre, our; *votre*, your; *leur*, their, masculine and feminine.

Q. What is the Plural of these Pronouns?

A. *Mes*, *tes*, *ses*, masculine and feminine.
Nos, *Vos*, *leurs*, masculine and feminine.

N. B. These possessive adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun to which they are joined, and not with the possessor as in English.

EXAMPLE:

The father loves his daughter.

Le père aime sa fille.

The mother loves her son.

La mère aime son fils.

N. B. The French use the masculine adjectives *mon*, *ton*, *son*, before f. nouns beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.

Mon âme, my soul,

Ton humeur, thy temper,

Son épée, his sword,

Instead of { *ma âme.*
ma humeur
sa épée.

Q. Why do you call those words adjectives and not pronouns as many authors do?

A. Because they qualify substantives, whilst those only are pronouns which take the place of nouns.

OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Q. What are Relative Pronouns?

A. Relative pronouns are those which relate to a preceding nouns.

EXAMPLE.

l' enfant qui joue, the child who plays,
qui, relates to the substantive *enfant*.

The word to which *qui* relates is called *antecedent* in the above example, *l' enfant* is the antecedent of the relative pronoun *qui*.

Q. How many relative pronouns have we?

A. Five; viz.

Qui, who, which or that

que, whom, which or that

dont, whose. From } whom. From } which.
 of of

quoi, what, which.

le quel, which.

Qui, *que* and *dont*, are both m. and f., s. and p.

Quoi, supplies sometimes the place of *le quel*,
la quelle, *les quels*, *les quelles*, preceded by a preposition.

Le quel, makes,

M. S. F. S. M. P. F. P.

Le quel, *la quelle*, *les quels*, *les quelles*, which

Du quel, *de la quelle*, *des quels*, *des quelles*, of which

Au quel, *à la quelle*, *aux quels*, *aux quelles*, to which.

Le quel always agrees in gender and number with the preceding noun.

Beside these relative pronouns there are four others which we call supplying ones, viz.—*le, la, les, en, y, and où*.

le, &c. are relative pronouns when before a verb.

en, means of him, of her, of it, of them, with and by.

y, means to him, to her, to it, to them.

où, signifies of which.

REMARK—*le, la, les, en* and *y* are always put before the verb, except with the imperative affirmative in the second person s., first and second person p.

OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Q. What are Demonstrative Pronouns?

A. Demonstrative pronouns are those which serve to point to the objects which we are speaking of—these are

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

MAS. FEM.

MAS. FEM.

ce, cet, cette, this or that. *ces, ces*, these or those.

celui, celle, this or that. *ceux, celles*, these or those

celui-ci, celle-ci, this. *ceux-ci, celles-ci*, these.

celui là, celle là, that. *ceux là, celles là*, those.

ceci, ——— this.

cela, ——— that.

We put *ce* before a consonant or *h* aspirated ; as, *ce livre*, this book ; *ce héros*, this hero.

We put *cet* before a vowel or *h* mute ; as, *cet oiseau*, this bird ; *cet homme*, this man.

Q. When do you use *ce ci*, or *celui ci*; &c. ?

A. We use *ceci* for a thing not mentioned before; as, *donnez moi ceci*, &c., give me this, and *celui ci*, when the thing has been expressed; as, *vous avez deux beaux chevaux, je préfère celui-ci*. you have two fine horses, I prefer this.

OF INTERROGATIVE OR ABSOLUTE PRONOUNS.

Q. What are Interrogative Pronouns ?

A. Interrogative pronouns are those which are used in asking a question; there are three, viz. *qui*, who; *quel, quelle* and *le quel*, which; *que* and *quoi*, what.

Q. What difference is there between *qui* relative and *qui* interrogative ?

A. *Qui* relative makes *que* in the accusative; the nominative and accusative of the other are the same.

OF INDEFINITE OR INDETERMINATE PRONOUNS.

Q. What are Indefinite Pronouns ?

A. Indefinite or indeterminate pronouns signify a person or thing in a general or unlimited sense.

EXAMPLE.

on frappe à la porte, some one knocks; *quelqu'un vous appelle*, some body calls for you.

Q. How many kinds are there ?

A. There are four, viz. ;

1st. Those which are never annexed to a noun, as, *on, quelqu'un, quelqu'une, chacun, chacune, autrui, personne, rien*.

2ndly. Those which are always joined to a noun as, *quelque, chaque, certain, &c.*

EXAMPLE.

Quelque nouvelle, whatever news.

Certain philosophe, certain philosopher.

3rdly. Those which are employed either with a noun or not, as, *nul, nulle, aucun, aucune, l'un, l'autre, tel plusieurs, &c.*

4thly. Those which are always followed by *que*, as, *qui que, quoi que.*

EXAMPLE.

Qui que vous soyez, whoever you may be, &c

**On*, one, people, they, we.

quelqu'un, quelqu'une, somebody, some one.

chacun, chacune, every body, each.

autrui, d'autres, others.

personne, pas un, pas une, nul, nulle, nobody, no one.

aucun, aucune, point, any, none, not any.

rien, nothing.

tous le monde, every one.

quelques-uns, quelques-unes, any, some.

plusieurs, several, many.

tous, toute, tous, toutes, all, whole, every thing.

l'un, l'autre, l'une, l'autre, les uns, les autres,

les unes, les autres, each, other, one, another, both, either.

ni l'un ni l'autre,

ni l'une ni l'autre,

ni les uns ni les autres,

ni les unes ni les autres,

} neither.

* *On*, when used for, they, people, we, man, governs the verb in the third person singular.

quiconque, qui que ce soit, anybody, whoever, whosoever.

*quelconque,
quoi que ce soit,
quelque ce soit,* } whatever, whatsoever.

CHAP. V.

OF VERBS.

Q. What is a Verb?

A. A verb is a part of speech which signifies being, action, or the suffering or receiving of an action, by means of tenses, moods, and persons, as, *être*, to be; *aimer*, to love; *il pleut*, it rains.

Q. How many verbs are there?

A. There is only one verb; it is *être*, to be; because it is the only verb which expresses affirmation. We call it a substantive verb.

Q. What do we call the others?

A. The others are called adjective verbs.

Q. How many adjective verbs are there?

A. Five; active, passive, neuter, pronominal and personal.

Q. Are there any other verbs?

A. There are two others which we call auxiliary, when they serve to form the compound tenses of the other verbs, these are *avoir*, to have; and *être*, to be.

Q. What are the subject and object of a verb ?

A. The subject is the person or thing that does the action, expressed by the verb. The object is the person or thing to which the force of the verb is directed.

Q. Does the verb agree with its subject ?

A. Yes ; it agrees with its subject in number and person.

EXAMPLE.

Je parle, I speak ; *parle* is singular and in the first person, because *Je*, I, is singular and in first person, &c.

REMARK.—When a verb has two singular subjects, we put the verb in the plural.

EXAMPLE.

Mon frère et ma sœur lisent.

My brother and sister read.

Q. And when the two subjects are of different persons ?

A. Then we put the verb in the first person in preference to the other two ; and in the second in preference to the third.

EXAMPLE.

Vous et moi nous lisons, you and I (*we*) read.

Vous et votre frère vous partez, you and your brother (*you*) set off.

Q. What is an active verb ?

A. It is that which expresses an action done by the subject, and after which we can put *quelqu'un* somebody ; or *quelquechose*, something ; as *aimer*, to love ; *vendre*, to sell.

Q. What is a passive verb ?

A. It is that which expresses an action received by the subject. It is but the verb *être*, to be ;

with the participle past. of the active verb followed by the preposition *de* or *par*.

EXAMPLE.

Je suis aimé de mon maître.

I am beloved by my master.

Q. What is a neuter verb?

A. It is that which expresses no relative action produced by the subject, and after which we cannot put *quelqu'un* or *quelquechose* as; *dormir*, to sleep; *sortir*, to go out.

Q. What is a pronominal verb?

A. It is that of which the subject and object are of the same person, as, *Je me flatte*, I flatter myself.

It is reflected, when it marks the action of a subject on itself, as in the above example; and reciprocal when it marks the action of two or more subjects upon each other, as,

Pierre et Jean se détestent.

Peter and John detest one another.

Q. What is an impersonal verb?

A. It is that which is only employed in the third person singular, in all its tenses, as *il faut*, it is necessary; *il pleut*, it rains, &c.

Q. What do you call the different ways of expressing the action?

A. They are called moods.

Q. How many moods are there?

A. Five; viz.

The indicative, which marks that the thing is, has been, or will be.

The conditional, which marks that the thing would be, or would have been.

The imperative is used when we command or entreat.

The subjunctive, when we wish or doubt a thing might be done.

And the infinitive, which expresses the action without number or person.

Q. What follows the different manners of expressing the action?

A. The tenses, numbers and persons.

Q. How many simple tenses are there?

A. Three; the present, the past and the future;

Q. How many future?

A. Two; the future, simple and compound.

Q. How many tenses are there in the indicative mood?

A. Eight; viz. the present, imperfect, preterite or perfect, the future and their compounds, which are formed with the verb *avoir* or *être*.

Q. How many tenses has the conditional mood?

A. Two; one simple and one compound.

Q. How many tenses in the imperative?

A. One; present or future.

Q. How many tenses in the subjunctive mood?

A. Four; the present, imperfect and their compounds?

Q. And how many in the infinitive mood?

A. Five; present, participle present, participle past and the compounds of the two first.

Q. What does the present of the indicative express?

A. It expresses 1st. Usual actions;

EXAMPLE.

Depuis long temps.

Since a long while.

Je me promène tous les soirs.

I walk every evening.

2ndly. Indubitable truth.

c

EXAMPLE.

J'ai prouvé que le tout est plus grand que sa partie.
 I have proved that the whole is greater than a part of it.

3rdly. The actions which last yet.

EXAMPLE.

Je lui ai dit que vous êtes son ami.

I have told him that you are his friend.

Q. What marks the imperfect?

A. It marks a present thing in a past tense.

EXAMPLE.

Je me promenais ce matin au champ de Mars.

I did walk this morning in the *champ de Mars*.

Q. What marks the preterite definite, or perfect?

A. It marks a thing done in a time entirely expired.

EXAMPLE.

Je reçus hier votre lettre.

I received your letter yesterday.

Q. What does the future express.

A. It expresses that a thing will be or will be done.

EXAMPLE.

L'ecolier diligent sera récompensé.

The diligent pupil shall be rewarded.

Q. And the conditional, what does it mark?

A. It marks that a thing would be or would have been done, depending on a condition.

EXAMPLE.

Je vous aimerais si ; vous étiez raisonnable.

I would like you if you were reasonable.

Q. What marks the imperative mood?

A. Command, prayer, exhortation; in a word, this mood solicits, commands, menaces.

EXAMPLE.

Soyez aimable; be amiable.

Q. What does the subjunctive design?

A. The subjunctive designs, a wish, a doubt, as,

Je désire qu'il vienne.

Je doute que vous soyez récompensé.

You may be rewarded but I doubt it.

Q. What does the infinitive mood express?

A. It expresses an action in an indefinite or indeterminate manner, and consequently has neither number nor person.

EXAMPLE.

Vous devez étudier.

You must study.

Q. How do you divide the tenses of the verbs?

A. The tenses of verbs are divided into simple and compound tenses.

Q. What are the simple tenses?

A. The simple tenses are those which do not take one of the tenses of the verb to have and to be, as, *Je chante*, I sing; *J'apercevrai*; I will perceive.

Q. What are the compound tenses?

A. The compound tenses are those which are formed with the assistance of the verbs to have and to be; as *J'ai aimé*, I have loved; *Je suis arrivé*, I am arrived.

Q. How are they farther divided?

A. They are farther divided into primitive and derivative tenses.

Q. What are the primitive tenses?

A. The primitive tenses are those which serve to form the other tenses in the four conjugations, and which are not formed from any other.

- Q. What are the derivative tenses ?
 A. The derivative tenses are formed from the primitive tenses.
- Q. How many primitive tenses are there ?
 A. Five ; viz. the present of the infinite, the participle present, the participle perfect, the present and the perfect of the indicative.
- Q. What is necessary to be known to conjugate verbs ?
 A. It is necessary to know how the derivative tenses are formed from the primitive.
- Q. How do you form the present of the indicative ?
 A. The present of the indicative is a primitive tense ; nevertheless the three persons plural are formed from the participle present by changing, *ant*, into *ons*, for the first ; *ex*, for the second ; and *ent* for the third.

EXAMPLES.

Aim-*ant*, { nous aim-*ons*,
 vous aim-*ex*,
 ils aim-*ent*.

- Q. How do you form the imperfect ?
 A. The imperfect is formed from the participle present, by changing *ant* in *ais*, *ais*, *ait*, *ions*, *iez*, *aient*.

EXAMPLES.

Aim-*ant*, { J'aim-*ais*,
 tu aim-*ais*,
 il aim-*ait*,
 nous aim-*ions*,
 vous aim-*iez*,
 ils aim-*aient*.

- Q. How is the perfect formed ?
 A. The perfect is a primitive tense.

Q. How do you form the future?

A. The future is formed from the present of the infinitive, by adding *ai, as, a, ons, ez, ont*, for the two first conjugations, by changing *vrai* for the third, and *e* into *ai, as, &c.* for the fourth.

EXAMPLES.

Aimer,	{	J'aimer- <i>ai</i>	Rendr- <i>e</i> ,	{	Je rendr- <i>ai</i>
		tu— <i>as</i>			tu— <i>as</i>
		il— <i>a</i>			il— <i>a</i>
		nous— <i>ons</i>			nous— <i>ons</i>
		vous— <i>ez</i>			vous— <i>ez</i>
		ils— <i>ont</i>			ils— <i>ont</i>

Q. How do you form the conditional?

A. The conditional is formed from the future by changing *ai, as, a, ons, ez, ont*, into *ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient*, without exceptions,

Q. How do you form the imperative?

A. It is formed from the present of the indicative.

There is no first person in the singular; the second person is formed from the first by omitting the pronoun *je*; the third person singular and plural are the same as those of the present of the subjunctive; the first and second person plural are the same as those of the indicative by suppressing the pronoun.

Q. How do you form the present of the subjunctive?

A. It is formed from the participle present, by changing *ant*, into *e, es, e, ions, iez, ent*.

EXAMPLES.

Aim- <i>ant</i>	{	Que j'aim- <i>e</i>
		que tu— <i>es</i>
		qu'il— <i>e</i>
		que nous- <i>ions</i>
		que vous- <i>iez</i>
		qu'ils— <i>ent</i>

Q. How do you form the imperfect ?

A. It is formed from the perfect of the indicative, by changing *ai*, into *asse*, *asses*, *ât*, *assions*, *assiez*, *assent*, for the first conjugation ; and in adding *se* for the others.

EXAMPLES.

J'aim- <i>ai</i>	{	Que j'aim-_____	<i>asse</i>
		que tu_____	<i>asses</i>
		qu'il_____	<i>ât</i>
		que nous_____	<i>assions</i>
		que vous_____	<i>assiez</i>
		qu'ils_____	<i>assent</i>

Je rendis,	{	Que je rend-_____	<i>isse</i>
		que tu_____	<i>isses</i>
		qu'il_____	<i>ît</i>
		que nous_____	<i>issions</i>
		que vous_____	<i>issiez</i>
		qu'ils_____	<i>issent</i>

N.B. All the compound tenses are formed with the participle past of the verb conjugated, and one of the tenses of *avoir* or *être*.

CONJUGATIONS.

ETRE, *to be.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Etre, *to be, or be.*Compound of Present. Avoir été, *to have been.*Participle present. Etant, *being.*Comp. of Participle present. Ayant été, *having been*Participle Past. Eté, *been*Participle future. Devant être, *about to be.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je suis,	<i>I am</i>
	tu es.	<i>thou art</i>
	il ou elle est,	<i>he or she is</i>
PLU.	Nous sommes,	<i>we are</i>
	vous êtes,	<i>you are</i>
	ils ou elles sont,	<i>they are</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai	} été,	<i>I have</i>	} been
	tu as		<i>thou hast</i>	
	il a		<i>he has</i>	
PLU.	Nous avons	} été,	<i>we have</i>	} been
	vous avez		<i>you have</i>	
	ils ont		<i>they have</i>	

Imperfect.

SING.	J'étais,	<i>I was</i>
	tu étais,	<i>thou wast.</i>
	il était,	<i>he was</i>
PLU.	Nous étions,	<i>we were</i>
	vous étiez,	<i>you were.</i>
	ils étaient,	<i>they were</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais tu avais il avait	} été,	<i>I had thou hadst he had</i>	} been
PLU.	Nous avions vous aviez ils avaient	} été,	<i>we had you had they had</i>	} been

Preterite or Perfect.

SING.	Je fus, tu fus, il fut,	<i>I was thou wast he was</i>
PLU.	Nous fûmes, vous fûtes, ils furent,	<i>we were you were they were</i>

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	^{quand, lorsque} J'eus, tu eus, il eut	} été,	<i>when I had thou hadst he had</i>	} been
PLU.	Nous eûmes vous eutes ils eurent	} été,	<i>we had you had they had</i>	} been

Future Simple.

SING.	Je serai, tu seras, il sera,	<i>I shall or will be thou wilt be he will be</i>
PLU.	Nous serons, vous serez, ils seront,	<i>we shall be you shall be they shall be</i>

Compound of Future.

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i> J'aurai	} été,	<i>when I shall have</i> <i>thou wilt have</i> <i>he will have</i>	} been
	tu auras			
	il aura			
PLU.	Nous aurons	} été,	<i>we shall have</i> <i>you will have</i> <i>they will have</i>	} been
	vous aurez			
	ils auront			

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je serais,	<i>I should be</i>
	tu serais,	<i>thou shouldst be</i>
	il serait.	<i>he would be</i>
PLU.	Nous serions,	<i>we should be</i>
	vous seriez,	<i>you would be</i>
	ils seraient,	<i>they would be</i>

Compound of Conditional

SING.	J'aurais	} été,	<i>I should have</i> <i>thou shouldst have</i> <i>he would have</i>	} been
	tu aurais			
	il aurait			
PLU.	Nous aurions	} été,	<i>we should have</i> <i>you would have</i> <i>they would have</i>	} been
	vous auriez			
	ils auraient			

*You can also say, J'eusse été, tu eusses été, il eût été ;
nous eussions été, vous eussiez été, ils eussent été*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Sois,	<i>be, (thou)</i>
	qu'il soit,	<i>let him be</i>
	qu'elle soit,	<i>let her be</i>
PLU.	Soyez,	<i>let us be</i>
	Soyez,	<i>be (you)</i>
	qu'ils ou qu'elles soient,	<i>let them be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

SING.	<i>Il faut</i>		
	Que Je sois,		<i>that I may be</i>
	que tu sois,		<i>thou mayest be</i>
	qu' il soit,		<i>he may be</i>
PLU.	Que nous soyons,		<i>we may be</i>
	que vous soyez,		<i>you may be</i>
	qu' ils soient,		<i>they may be</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	<i>Il a fallu</i>		
	Que J'aie	} éte,	<i>that I may have</i>
	que tu aies		<i>thou mayest have</i>
	qu' il ait		<i>he may have</i>
PLU.	Que nous ayons	} éte,	<i>we may have</i>
	que vous ayez		<i>you may have</i>
	qu' ils aient		<i>they may have</i>

Imperfect.

SING.	<i>Il fallait</i>		
	Que Je fusse,		<i>that I might be</i>
	que tu fusses,		<i>thou mightest be</i>
	qu' il fût,		<i>he might be</i>
PLU.	Que nous fussions,		<i>we might be</i>
	que vous fussiez,		<i>you might be</i>
	qu' ils fussent,		<i>they might be</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	<i>Il aurait fallu</i>		
	Que J'eusse	} éte,	<i>that I might have</i>
	que tu eusses		<i>thou mightest have</i>
	qu' il eût		<i>he might have</i>
PLU.	Que nous eussions	} éte,	<i>we might have</i>
	que vous eussiez		<i>you might have</i>
	qu' ils eussent		<i>they might have</i>

A negation is expressed in French by two particles having a negative signification :

Ne.....	<i>pas, not</i>
ne	<i>point, not at all</i>
ne	<i>plus, no more</i>
ne	<i>jamais, never</i>
ne	<i>rien, nothing</i>
ne	<i>guère but little</i>
ne	<i>goutte, but little</i>
ne	<i>aulement, by no means</i>
ne	<i>que, but (only)</i>

Ne is put after the first, pronoun ; as,

Je ne viendrai pas, I shall not come.

Elle ne vous aime pas, she does not like you.

Pas, point, &c. are placed last in simple tenses, and before the participle in the compound : therefore the verb *Etre* will be conjugated negatively, as follows :

Present.

<i>Je ne suis pas,</i>	<i>I am not</i>
<i>tu n'es pas,</i>	<i>thou art not</i>
<i>il n'est pas,</i>	<i>he is not</i>
<i>nous ne sommes pas,</i>	<i>we are not, &c.</i>

The learner will proceed, and conjugate interrogatively.

<i>suis-je ?</i>	<i>am I ?</i>
<i>es-tu ?</i>	<i>art thou ?</i>
<i>est-il ?</i>	<i>is he ?</i>
<i>sommes-nous ?</i>	<i>are we, &c.</i>

AVOIR, to have.**INFINITIVE MOOD.****Present.** Avoir, *to have.***Compound of Present.** Avoir eu, *to have had.***Participle present:** Ayant, *having.***Compound of Participle present.** Ayant eu, *having had.***Participle Past:** Eu, *had.***Participle future.** Devant avoir, *about to have.***INDICATIVE MOOD.****Present Tense.**

SING.	J'ai,	<i>I have</i>
	tu as,	<i>thou hast</i>
	il ou elle a,	<i>he or she has.</i>

PLU.	Nous avons,	<i>we have</i>
	vous avez,	<i>you have</i>
	ils ou elles ont,	<i>they have.</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai	} eu,	<i>I have</i>	} had
	tu as		<i>thou hast</i>	
	il a		<i>he has</i>	

PLU.	Nous avons	} eu,	<i>we have</i>	} had
	vous avez		<i>you have</i>	
	ils ont		<i>they have</i>	

Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais,	<i>I had</i>
	tu avais,	<i>thou hadst</i>
	il avait,	<i>he had.</i>

PLU.	Nous avions,	<i>we had</i>
	vous aviez,	<i>you had</i>
	ils avaient,	<i>they had</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING. J'avais tu avais il avait	} eu,	<i>I had thou hadst he had</i>	} had
PLU. Nous avions vous aviez ils avaient	} eu,	<i>we had you had they had</i>	} had

Perfect or Preterit.

SING. J'eus, tu eus, il eut,	<i>I had thou hadst he had</i>
PLU. Nous eûmes, vous eûtes, ils eurent,	<i>we had you had they had</i>

Compound of Perfect.

SING. <i>quand, lorsque</i> J'eus tu eus il eut	} eu,	<i>when I had thou hadst he had</i>	} had
PLU. Nous eûmes vous eûtes ils eurent	} eu,	<i>we had you had they had</i>	} had

Future Simple.

SING. J'aurai, tu auras, il aura,	<i>I shall have thou wilt have he will have</i>
PLU. Nous aurons, vous aurez, ils auront,	<i>we shall have you will have they will have</i>

D

Compound of Future.

<i>quand, lorsque</i>		
SING.	J'aurai tu auras il aura	} eu, <i>when I shall thou wilt have he will have</i> } had
PLU.	Nous aurons vous aurez ils auront	} eu, <i>we shall have you will have they will have</i> } had

Conditional Present.

SING.	J'aurais, tu auras, il aurait,	<i>I should have thou wouldst have he would have</i>
PLU.	Nous aurions, vous auriez, ils auraient,	<i>we should have you would have they would have</i>

Compound of Conditional.

SING.	J'aurais tu auras il aurait	} eu, <i>I should have thou wouldst have he would have</i> } had
PLU.	Nous aurions vous auriez ils auraient	} eu, <i>we should have you would have they would have</i> } had

*You can also say: J'eusse eu, tu eusses eu, il eût eu ;
nous eussions eu, vous eussiez eu, ils eussent eu.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Aie, qu'il ait, qu'elle ait,	<i>have (thou) let him have let her have</i>
PLU.	Ayons, ayez, qu'ils ou qu'elles aient,	<i>let us have have (you) let them have</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

SING.	<i>Il faut</i>	Que J'aie,	<i>that I may have</i>
		que tu aies,	<i>thou mayst have</i>
		qu' il ait,	<i>he may have</i>
PLU.		Que Nous ayons,	<i>we might have</i>
		que vous ayez,	<i>you may have</i>
		qu' ils aient,	<i>they may have</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	<i>Il fallu</i>	Que J'aie	} eu,	<i>that I may have</i>	} had
		que tu aies		<i>thou mightest have</i>	
		qu' il ait		<i>he may have</i>	
PLU.		Que nous ayons	} eu,	<i>we may have</i>	} had
		que vous ayez		<i>you may have</i>	
		qu' ils aient .		<i>they may have</i>	

Imperfect.

SING.	<i>Il fallait</i>	Que J'eusse,		<i>that I might have</i>
		que tu eusses,		<i>thou mightest have</i>
		qu' il eût,		<i>he might have</i>
PLU.		Que nous eussions,		<i>we might have</i>
		que vous eussiez,		<i>you might have</i>
		qu' ils eussent,		<i>they might have</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	<i>Il aurait fallu</i>	Que J'eusse	} eu,	<i>that I might have</i>	} had
		que tu eusses		<i>thou mightest have</i>	
		qu' il eût		<i>he might have</i>	
PLU.		Que eussions	} eu,	<i>we might have</i>	} had
		que vous eussiez		<i>you might have</i>	
		qu' ils eussent		<i>they might have</i>	

The Verb *avoir* is conjugated negatively as follows:

Present.

Je n'ai pas,	<i>I have not</i>
tu n'as pas,	<i>thou hast not</i>
il n'a pas,	<i>he has not</i>
nous n'avons pas,	<i>we have not, &c.</i>

The learner will proceed and conjugate interrogatively

ai-je ?	<i>have I ?</i>
as-tu ?	<i>hast thou ?</i>
a-t-il ?	<i>has he ?</i>
avons-nous ?	<i>have we, &c.</i>

ACTIVE VERBS.

An *Active Verb* expresses an action done by the subject, and after which we can put quelqu'un, &c.

The infinitive of the first ends in *ER*, as *donner*
 The infinitive of the second ends in *IR*, as *finir*
 The infinitive of the third ends in *OIR*, as *recevoir*
 The infinitive of the fourth ends in *RE*, as *rendre*.

FIRST CONJUGATION OF VERBS

IN *ER*.

This is the most copious of the French Conjugations, including the greatest part of the Verbs.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Donner, (*often preceded by à or de*) to give.

Compound of Present. Avoir donné, to have given.

Participle Present. Donnant, en donnant, giving.

Comp. of Participle Present. Ayant donné, having given.

Participle Past. Donné, given.

Participle Future. Devant donner, about to give.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je donne,		<i>I give*</i>
	tu donnes,		<i>thou givest</i>
	il donne,		<i>he gives</i>
PLU.	Nous donnons,		<i>we give</i>
	vous donnez,		<i>you give</i>
	ils donnent,		<i>they give</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai	}	donné,	<i>I have</i>	}	<i>given.</i>
	tu as			<i>thou hast</i>		
	il a			<i>he has</i>		
PLU.	Nous avons	}	donné	<i>we have</i>	}	<i>given</i>
	vous avez			<i>you have</i>		
	ils ont			<i>they have</i>		

Imperfect.

SING.	Je donnais,		<i>I did give†</i>
	tu donnais,		<i>thou didst give.</i>
	il donnait,		<i>he did give</i>

* Am giving, or do give.

† Or was giving.

PLU.	Nous donnions, vous donniez, ils donnaient,	<i>we did give you did give they did give</i>
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Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais tu avais il avait	} donné,	<i>I had thou hadst he had</i>	} given		
PLU.	Nous avions vous aviez ils avaient		} donné,		<i>we had you had they had</i>	} given

Perfect or Preterit.

SING.	Je donnai, tu donnas, il donna,	<i>I gave thou gavest he gave</i>
PLU.	Nous donnâmes, vous donnâtes, ils donnèrent,	<i>we gave you gave they gave</i>

Compound of Perfect.

	<i>quand, lorsque</i>					
SING.	J'eus	}	donné,	<i>when I had</i>	}	<i>given</i>
	tu eus			<i>thou hadst</i>		
	il eut			<i>he had</i>		
PLU.	Nous eûmes	}	donné,	<i>we had</i>	}	<i>given</i>
	vous eûtes			<i>you had</i>		
	ils eurent			<i>they had</i>		

Future Simple.

SING.	Je donnerai, tu donneras, il donnera,	<i>I shall or will give thou wilt give he will give</i>
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PLU.	Nous donnerons,	<i>we shall or will give</i>
	vous donnerez,	<i>you will give</i>
	ils donneront,	<i>they will give</i>

Compound of Future.

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i> J'aurai tu auras il aura	} donné, <i>when I shall have</i> <i>thou wilt have</i> <i>he will have</i>	} given
PLU.	Nous aurons vous aurez ils auront		

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je donnerais, tu donnerais, il donnerait,	<i>I should give</i> <i>thou wouldst give</i> <i>he would give</i>
PLU.	Nous donnerions, vous donneriez, ils donneraient,	<i>we should give</i> <i>you would give</i> <i>they would give</i>

Compound of Conditional.

SING.	J'aurais tu aurais il aurait	} donné, <i>I should have</i> <i>thou shouldst have</i> <i>he should have</i>	} given
PLU.	Nous aurions vous auriez ils auraient		

You can also say ; J'eusse donné, tu eusses donné, il eût donné, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Donne,*	<i>give (thou)</i>
	qu'il donne,	<i>let him give</i>
	qu'elle donne,	<i>let her give</i>
PLU.	Donnons,	<i>let us give</i>
	donnez,	<i>give (you)</i>
	qu'ils ou qu'elles donnent,	<i>let them give</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Il faut</i>		
SING.	Que je donne,	<i>that I may give</i>	
	que tu donnes,	<i>thou mayest give</i>	
	qu' il donne,	<i>he may give</i>	
PLU.	Que nous donnions,	<i>we may give</i>	
	que vous donniez,	<i>you may give</i>	
	qu' ils donnent,	<i>they may give</i>	

Compound of Present.

	<i>Il aurait fallu</i>					
SING.	Que j'aie que tu aies qu' il ait	} donné,	<i>that I may have thou mayest have he may have</i>	} given		
PLU.	Que nous ayons que vous ayez qu' ils aient		} donné,		<i>we may have you may have they may have</i>	} given

Imperfect.

	<i>Il fallait</i>		
SING.	Que je donnasse,	<i>that I might give</i>	
	que tu donnasses,	<i>thou mightest give</i>	
	qu' il donnât,	<i>he might give</i>	

* The second person singular, when followed by *en y*, takes *s* in the imperative mood : as *donnes-en, penses-y, transportes-y, vas-y.*

PLU. Que nous donnassions,	<i>we might give</i>
que vous donnassiez,	<i>you might give</i>
qu' ils donnassent,	<i>they might give</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING. Que j'eusse que tu eusses qu' il eût	} donné, <i>that I might have thou mightest h. he might have</i>	} given
PLU. Que nous eussions que vous eussiez qu' ils eussent	} donné, <i>we might have you might h. they might h.</i>	} given

The following Verbs are to be conjugated affirmatively and negatively :

demander, to ask	couper, to cut
chercher, to seek	garder, to keep
dîner, to dine	préparer, to prepare
fermer, to shut	prier, to pray
aimer, to love	parler, to speak
appeler, to call	changer,* to change
payer, to pay	manger, to eat
penser, to think	partager, to divide
prêter, to lend	loger, to lodge
montrer, to shew	avancer,† to advance
cacher, to hide	commencer, to begin
écouter, to listen	forcer, to force

* Between *ga* or *go*, an *e* must be inserted when *g* is followed by either of those two vowels, as; *nous changeons, il changea, changeant*. This occurs in the verbs, *abrégér, arranger, bouger, corriger, changer, déranger, diriger, encourager, egager, gagner, juger, loger, manger, ménager, nager, partager, ravager, ronger, songer, venger*.

† In the Verbs *amortir, annoncer, avancer, bercer, commencer, délayer, dépecer, déplacer, dévancer, effacer, enfoncer, énoncer, forcer, percer, pincer, placer, rincer, sucer*, the *c* takes a cedill *ç* before *a* and *o* to retain the sound of *s*, as, *nous, avançons, vous plaçâtes, elle berçait*.

SECOND CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN *IR*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Finir, (*often preceded by à or de*) to finish.

Compound of Present. Avoir fini, to have finished.

Participle Present. Finissant, en finissant, finishing.

Comp. of Participle Present. Ayant fini, having finished.

Participle Past. Fini, finished.

Participle Future. Devant finir, about to finish.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je finis,		<i>I finish</i>
	tu finis,		<i>thou finishest</i>
	il finit,		<i>he finishes</i>
PLU.	Nous finissons,		<i>we finish</i>
	vous finissez,		<i>you finish</i>
	ils finissent,		<i>they finish</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai	} fini,	<i>I have,</i>	} finished
	tu as		<i>thou hast,</i>	
	il a		<i>he has</i>	
PLU.	Nous avons	} fini,	<i>we have</i>	} finished
	vous avez		<i>you have</i>	
	ils ont		<i>they have</i>	

Imperfect.

SING.	Je finissais,	<i>I did finish</i>
	tu finissais,	<i>thou didst finish</i>
	il finissait,	<i>he did finish</i>
PLU.	Nous finissions,	<i>we did finish</i>
	vous finissiez	<i>you did finish</i>
	ils finissaient,	<i>they did finish</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais	} fini,	<i>I had</i>	} finished
	tu avais		<i>thou hadst</i>	
	il avait		<i>he had</i>	
PLU.	Nous avions	} fini,	<i>we had</i>	} finished
	vous aviez		<i>you had</i>	
	ils avaient		<i>they had</i>	

Preterite or Perfect.

SING.	Je finis,	<i>I finished</i>
	tu finis,	<i>thou finishedst</i>
	il finit,	<i>he finished</i>
PLU.	Nous finîmes,	<i>we finished</i>
	vous finîtes,	<i>you finished</i>
	ils finîrent,	<i>they finished</i>

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	^{quand, lorsque} J'eus	} fini,	<i>when I had</i>	} finished
	tu eus		<i>thou hadst</i>	
	il eut		<i>he had</i>	
PLU.	Nous eûmes	} fini,	<i>we had</i>	} finished
	vous eûtes		<i>you had</i>	
	ils eurent		<i>they had</i>	

Future.

SING.	Je finirai,	<i>I shall or will finish</i>
	tu finiras,	<i>thou shalt finish</i>
	il finira,	<i>he shall finish</i>
PLU.	Nous finirons,	<i>we shall finish</i>
	vous finirez,	<i>you shall finish</i>
	ils finiront,	<i>they shall finish</i>

Compound of Future.

SING.	^{quand, lorsque} J'aurai tu auras il aura	fini,	<i>when I shall have thou shalt have he shall have</i>	} finished
PLU.	Nous aurons vous aurez ils auront	fini,	<i>we shall have you shall have they shall have</i>	} finished

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je finirais,	<i>I should finish</i>
	tu finirais,	<i>thou shouldst finish</i>
	il finirait,	<i>he should finish</i>
PLU.	Nous finirions,	<i>we should finish</i>
	vous finiriez,	<i>you should finish</i>
	ils finiraient,	<i>they should finish</i>

Compound of Conditional

SING.	J'aurais tu aurais il aurait	fini,	<i>I should have thou shouldst have he should have</i>	} finished
PLU.	Nous aurions vous auriez ils auraient	fini,	<i>we should have you should have they should have</i>	} finished

You can also say: J'eusse fini, tu eusses fini, il eût fini, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Finis, qu'il finisse, qu'elle finisse,	<i>finish (thou)</i> <i>let him finish</i> <i>let her finish</i>
PLU.	Finissons, finissez, qu'ils, ou qu'elles finissent,	<i>let us finish</i> <i>finish (you)</i> <i>let them finish</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

SING.	<i>Il faut</i> Que Je finisse, que tu finisses, qu' il finisse,	<i>that I may finish</i> <i>thou mayest finish</i> <i>he may finish</i>
PLU.	Que nous finissions, que vous finissiez, qu' ils finissent,	<i>we may finish</i> <i>you may finish</i> <i>they may finish</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	<i>Il a fallu</i> Que J'aie que tu aies qu' il ait	} <i>fini, that I may have</i> <i>thou mayest have</i> <i>he may have</i>	} <i>finished</i>
PLU.	Que nous ayons que vous ayez qu' ils aient	} <i>fini, we may have</i> <i>you may have</i> <i>they may have</i>	} <i>finished</i>

Imperfect.

SING.	<i>Il fallait</i> Que Je finisse, que tu finisses, qu' il finît,	<i>that I may finish</i> <i>thou mightest finish</i> <i>he might finish</i>
PLU.	Que nous finissions, que vous finissiez, qu' ils finissent,	<i>we might finish</i> <i>you might finish</i> <i>they might finish</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

<i>Il aurait fallu</i>						
SING. Que J'eusse que tu eusses qu' il eût	<table><tr><td rowspan="3">} fini,</td><td><i>that I might have</i></td><td rowspan="3">} <i>finished</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>thou mightest h.</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>he might have</i></td></tr></table>	} fini,	<i>that I might have</i>	} <i>finished</i>	<i>thou mightest h.</i>	<i>he might have</i>
} fini,	<i>that I might have</i>		} <i>finished</i>			
	<i>thou mightest h.</i>					
	<i>he might have</i>					
PLU. Que nous eussions que vous eussiez qu' ils eussent	<table><tr><td rowspan="3">} fini,</td><td><i>we might have</i></td><td rowspan="3">} <i>finished</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>you might h.</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>they might h.</i></td></tr></table>	} fini,	<i>we might have</i>	} <i>finished</i>	<i>you might h.</i>	<i>they might h.</i>
} fini,	<i>we might have</i>		} <i>finished</i>			
	<i>you might h.</i>					
	<i>they might h.</i>					

The following Verbs are to be conjugated affirmatively and negatively.

Choisir, to choose	réussir, to succeed
convertir, to convert	*remplir, to fill
définir, to define	*trahir, to betray
*obéir, to obey	rougir, to blush
*divertir, to divert	*blanchir, to whiten
*nourrir, to nourish	gémir, to groan
*avertir, to warn	réfléchir, to reflect
périr, to perish	*bâtir, to build
*établir, to establish	*fournir, to furnish
*chérir to cherish	jouir, to enjoy

* All the marked verbs may be conjugated reflectively.

THIRD CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN OIR.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Recevoir, (*often preceded by à or de*) to receive.

Compound of Present. Avoir reçu, *to have received.*

Participle Present. Recevant, en recevant, *receiving.*

Compound of Participle Present. Ayant reçu, *having received.*

Participle Past. Reçu, *received.*

Participle Future. Devant recevoir, *about to receive.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

SING.	Je reçois,	<i>I receive</i>
	tu reçois,	<i>thou receivest</i>
	il reçoit,	<i>he receives</i>
PLU.	Nous recevons,	<i>we receive</i>
	vous recevez,	<i>you receive</i>
	ils reçoivent,	<i>they receive</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai	} reçu,	<i>I have</i>	} received
	tu as		<i>thou hast</i>	
	il a		<i>he has</i>	
PLU.	Nous avons	} reçu,	<i>we have</i>	} received
	vous avez		<i>you have</i>	
	ils ont		<i>they have</i>	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Reçois,	receive (thou)
	qu'il reçoive,	let him receive
	qu'elle reçoive,	let her receive
PLU.	Recevons,	let us receive
	recevez;	receive you
	qu'ils ou qu'elles re-	
	çoivent,	let them receive

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Il faut que</i>	
SING.	Je reçoive,	that I may receive
	tu reçoives,	thou mayst receive
	il reçoive,	he may receive
PLU.	Nous recevions,	we may receive
	vous receviez,	you may receive
	ils reçoivent,	they may receive

Compound of Present.

	<i>Il a fallu que</i>			
SING.	J'aie	} reçu,	<i>that I may have</i>	} received
	tu aies		<i>thou mayst have</i>	
	il ait		<i>he may have</i>	
PLU.	Nous ayons	} reçu,	<i>we may have</i>	} received
	vous ayez		<i>you may have</i>	
	ils aient		<i>they may have</i>	

Imperfect.

	<i>Il fallait que</i>	
SING.	Je reçusse,	that I might receive
	tu reçusses,	thou mightest receive
	il reçût,	he might receive
PLU.	Nous reçussions,	we might receive
	vous reçussiez,	you might receive
	ils reçussent,	they might receive

Compound of Imperfect.

<i>Il aurait fallu que</i>			
SING.	J'eusse tu eusses il eût	} reçu, <i>that I might have</i> <i>thou mightest h.</i> <i>he might have</i>	
PLU.	Nous eussions vous eussiez ils eussent		} reçu, <i>we might have</i> <i>you might have</i> <i>they might have</i>

The number of Verbs in this Conjugation is very limited

Apercevoir, *to perceive*
 concevoir, *to conceive*
 décevoir, *to deceive*

devoir, *to owe*
 percevoir, *to obtain*
 redevoir, *to owe again*

FOURTH CONJUGATION OF VERBS

IN RE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Rendre, (*often preceded by à or de*) *to render*.

Compound of Present. Avoir rendu, *to have rendered*.

Participle Present. Rendant, en rendant, *rendering*.

Compound of Participle Present. Ayant rendu, *having rendered*.

Participle Past. Rendu, *rendered*.

Participle Future. Devant rendre, *about to render*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je rends,	<i>I render,</i>
	tu rends,	<i>thou renderest</i>
	il rend,	<i>he renders</i>
PLU.	Nous rendons,	<i>we render</i>
	vous rendez,	<i>you render</i>
	ils rendent,	<i>they render</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai	} rendu,	<i>I have</i>	} rendered
	tu as		<i>thou hast</i>	
	il a		<i>he has</i>	
PLU.	Nous avons	} rendu,	<i>we have</i>	} rendered
	vous avez		<i>you have</i>	
	ils ont		<i>they have</i>	

Imperfect.

SING.	Je rendais,	<i>I did render</i>
	tu rendais,	<i>thou didst render</i>
	il rendait,	<i>he did render</i>
PLU.	Nous rendions,	<i>we did render</i>
	vous rendiez,	<i>you did render</i>
	ils rendaient,	<i>they did render</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais	} rendu,	<i>I had</i>	} rendered
	tu avais		<i>thou hadst</i>	
	il avait		<i>he had</i>	
PLU.	Nous avions	} rendu,	<i>we had</i>	} rendered
	vous aviez		<i>you had</i>	
	ils avaient		<i>they had</i>	

Preterite or Perfect.

SING.	Je rendis,	<i>I rendered</i>
	tu rendis,	<i>thou renderedst</i>
	il rendit,	<i>he rendered</i>
PLU.	Nous rendîmes,	<i>we rendered</i>
	vous rendîtes,	<i>you rendered</i>
	ils rendirent,	<i>they rendered</i>

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	^{quand, lorsque} J'eus	} rendu,	when I had	} rendered
	tu eus		thou hadst	
	il eut		he had	
PLU.	Nous eûmes	} rendu,	we had	} rendered
	vous eûtes		you had	
	ils eurent		they had	

Future Simple.

SING.	Je rendrai,	<i>I shall or will render</i>
	tu rendras,	<i>thou shalt render</i>
	il rendra,	<i>he shall render</i>
PLU.	Nous rendrons,	<i>we shall render</i>
	vous rendrez,	<i>you shall render</i>
	ils rendront,	<i>they shall render</i>

Compound of Future.

SING.	^{quand, lorsque} J'aurai	} rendu,	when I shall h.	} rendered
	tu auras		thou shalt have	
	il aura		he shall have	
PLU.	Nous aurons	} rendu,	we shall have	} rendered
	vous aurez		you shall have	
	ils auront		they shall have	

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je rendrais,	<i>I should render</i>
	tu rendrais,	<i>thou shouldst render</i>
	il rendrait,	<i>he should render</i>
PLU.	Nous rendrions,	<i>we should render</i>
	vous rendriez,	<i>you should render</i>
	ils rendraient,	<i>they should render</i>

Compound of Conditional.

SING.	J'aurais	} rendu,	<i>I should have</i>	} rendered
	tu aurais		<i>thou shouldst h.</i>	
	il aurait		<i>he should have</i>	
PLU.	Nous aurions	} rendu,	<i>we should have</i>	} rendered
	vous auriez		<i>you should have</i>	
	ils auraient		<i>they should have</i>	

You can also say: J'eusse rendu, tu eusses rendu, il eût, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Rends,	<i>render (thou)</i>
	qu'il rende,	<i>let him render</i>
	qu'elle rende,	<i>let her render</i>
PLU.	Rendons,	<i>let us render</i>
	rendez,	<i>render (you)</i>
	qu'ils ou qu'elles rendent,	<i>let them render</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Il faut que</i>	
SING.	Je rende,	<i>that I may render</i>
	tu rendes,	<i>thou mayst render</i>
	il rende,	<i>he may render</i>
PLU.	Nous rendions,	<i>we may render</i>
	vous rendiez,	<i>you may render</i>
	ils rendent,	<i>they may render</i>

Compound of Present.

<i>Il a fallu que</i>		
SING. J'aie	} rendu,	that I may have
tu aies		thou mayst have
il ait		he may have
PLU. Nous ayons	} rendu,	we may have
vous ayez		you may have
ils aient		they may have
		} rendered

Imperfect.

<i>Il fallait que</i>		
SING. Je rendisse,		that I might render
tu rendisses,		thou mightest render
il rendît,		he might render
PLU. Nous rendissions,		we might render
vous rendissiez,		you might render
ils rendissent,		they might render

Compound of Imperfect.

<i>Il aurait fallu que</i>		
SING. J'eusse	} rendu,	that I might h.
tu eusses		thou mightst h.
il eût		he might have
PLU. Nous eussions	} rendu,	we might have
vous eussiez		you might have
ils eussent		they might have
		} rendered

The following Verbs are to be conjugated affirmatively and negatively.

Attendre, to wait	prétendre, to pretend
fendre, to cleave	perdre, to lose
entendre, to hear	répondre, to answer
pendre, to hang	mordre, to bite
répandre, to spill	confondre, to confound
étendre, to spread	suspendre, to suspend
descendre, to come down	dépendre, to depend
tendre, to stretch	fondre, to melt
correspondre, to correspond	tordre, to twist
poudre, to lay eggs	condescendre, to comply

By the following general summary the pupil may readily conjugate any regular verb.

I. Donner, to give.

Participle present, donnant ; participle past, donné,

	<i>Je</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>il</i>	<i>nous</i>	<i>vous</i>	<i>ils</i>
<i>Ind. pr.</i>	donne,	-es	-e :	-ons,	-ez	-ent.
<i>Im.</i>	donn-ais,	-ais,	-ait :	-ions,	-iez,	-aient.
<i>Pr.</i>	donn-ai,	-as,	-a ;	-âmes,	-âtes,	-erent.
<i>Fut.</i>	donne-rai,	-ras,	-ra ;	-rons,	-rez,	-ront.
<i>Con.</i>	donne-raïs,	-rais,	-rait ;	-rions,	-riez,	-raient.
<i>Imper.</i>		-donne,	-e ;	-ons,	-ez	-ent.
<i>Sup. pr.</i>	donn-e	-es,	-e ;	-ions,	-iez,	-ent.
<i>Imperf.</i>	donn-asse,	-asses,	-at ;	-assions,	-assiez,	-assent.

II. Finir, to finish.

Participle present, finissant ; participle past, fini,

<i>Ind. pr.</i>	fin-is	-is	-it ;	-issons,	-issez	-issent.
<i>Im.</i>	finiss-ais,	-ais,	-ait ;	-ions,	-iez,	-aient.
<i>Pret.</i>	fin-is,	-is,	-it ;	-imes,	-ites,	-irent.
<i>Fut.</i>	fini-rai,	-ras,	-ra ;	-rons,	-rez,	-ront.
<i>Con.</i>	fini-raïs,	-rais,	-rait ;	-rions,	-riez,	-raient.
<i>Imper.</i>		-fin-is,	-isse ;	issons,	-issez,	-issent.
<i>Pub. pr.</i>	finiss-e,	-es,	-e ,	-ions,	-iez,	-ent.
<i>Imp.</i>	fin-isse,	-isses,	-it ;	-issions,	-issiez,	-issent.

III. Recevoir, to receive.

Participle present, recevant ; participle past, reçu.

<i>Ind. pr.</i>	reç-ois,	-ois,	-oit ;	-evons,	-ez,	-oivent.
<i>Im.</i>	recev-ais	-ais,	-ait ;	-ions,	-iez,	-aient.
<i>Pr.</i>	reç-us	-us,	-ut ;	-umes,	-utes,	-urent.
<i>Fut.</i>	recev-rai,	-ras,	-ra ;	-rons,	-rez,	-ront.
<i>Con.</i>	recev-raïs,	-rais,	-rait ;	-rions,	-riez,	-raient.
<i>Imper.</i>		re-çois,	-oive ;	-evons,	-ez,	-oivent.
<i>Sub. pr.</i>	reç-oive,	-oives,	-oive ;	-evions,	-eviez,	-oivent.
<i>Imperf.</i>	reç-usse,	-usses,	-ut ;	-ussions,	-ussiez,	-ussent.

IV. Rendre to render.

Participle present, rendant ; participle past, rendu.

<i>Ind. pr.</i>	ren-ds	-ds	-d ;	-dons,	-dez,	-dent.
<i>Im.</i>	rend-ais.	-ais,	-ait ;	-ions,	-iez,	-aient.
<i>Pr.</i>	rend-is,	-is ;	-it ,	-imes,	-ites,	-irent.
<i>Fut.</i>	rend-rui,	-ras,	-ra ;	-rons,	-rez,	-ront.
<i>Con.</i>	rend-raïs,	-rais,	-rait	-rions,	-riez,	-raient.
<i>Imp.</i>		-ren-ds	-de ;	-dons,	-dez,	-dent.
<i>Sub. pr.</i>	rend-e,	-es,	-e ;	-ions,	-iez,	-ent.
<i>Imperf.</i>	rend-isses,	-isses,	-it ;	-issions,	-issiez,	-issent.

PASSIVE VERBS.

The participle past accompanied with the auxiliary verb to be, agrees in gender and number with its subject :
as, mon frère est puni ; ma sœur est punie.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Etre donné, fini, reçu, rendu : *to be given, finished, received, rendered.*

Perfect. Avoir été donné, fini, reçu, rendu, *to have been given, finished, received, rendered.*

Participle Present. Etant, donné, fini, reçu, rendu, *being given, finished, received, rendered.*

Participle Past. Ayant été donné, fini, reçu, rendu : *having been given, finished, received, rendered.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Je suis	{ donné, fini, reçu, rendu	} I am	{ given finished received, rendered.
---------	--	--------	--

tu es donné, fini, &c.—nous sommes donnés, finis, reçus, rendus, &c.

Imperfect.

J'étais	{ donné, fini, reçu, rendu	} I was	{ given, finished, received, rendered,
---------	--	---------	--

F

REFLECTED VERBS.

Reflected verbs mark the action of a subject on itself.

Je me blesse, *I hurt myself.*

There are verbs however which are reflected in French without being so in English, as will be seen by the following examples :

CONJUGATION OF REFLECTED VERBS.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Se lever, *to rise.*

Compound of Present. S'être levé, *to have risen.*

Participle Present. Se levant, en se levant, *rising.*

Comp. of Participle Présent. S'étant levé, *having risen.*

Participle Future. Devant se lever, *to be about to rise.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je me lève, tu te lèves, il se lève,	<i>I rise thou risest he rises</i>
PLÚ.	Nous nous levons, vous vous levez, ils se lèvent,	<i>we rise you rise they rise</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	Je me suis	} levé,	<i>I have</i>	} risen
	tu t'es		<i>thou hadst</i>	
	il s'est		<i>he has</i>	
	elle s'est levée,		<i>she has risen.</i>	

PLU.	Nous nous sommes	} levés,	<i>we have</i>	} risen
	vous vous êtes		<i>you have</i>	
	ils se sont		<i>they have</i>	
	elles se sont levées,		<i>they have risen.</i>	

Imperfect.

SING.	Je me levais,	<i>I did rise</i>
	tu te levais,	<i>thou didst rise</i>
	il se levait,	<i>he did rise</i>

PLU.	Nous nous levions,	<i>we did rise</i>
	vous vous leviez,	<i>you did rise</i>
	ils se levaient,	<i>they did rise</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	Je m'étais	} levé,	<i>I had</i>	} risen
	tu t'étais		<i>thou hadst</i>	
	il s'était		<i>he has</i>	

PLU.	Nous nous étions	} levés	<i>we had</i>	} risen
	vous vous étiez		<i>you had</i>	
	ils s'étaient		<i>they had</i>	

Perfect or Preterit.

SING.	Je me levai,	<i>I rose</i>
	tu te levas,	<i>thou rocest</i>
	il se leva,	<i>he rose</i>

PLU.	Nous nous levâmes,	<i>we rose</i>
	vous vous levâtes,	<i>you rose</i>
	ils se levèrent	<i>they rose</i>

Compound of Perfect.

<i>quand, lorsque</i>				
SING.	Je me fus	}	<i>when I had</i>	}
	tu te fus		<i>when thou hadst</i>	
	il se fut		<i>when he had</i>	
			<i>levé,</i>	<i>risen</i>
PLU.	Nous nous	}	<i>we had</i>	}
	fûmes			
	vous vous		<i>you had</i>	
	fûtes		<i>they had</i>	
	ils se furent			
			<i>levés,</i>	<i>risen</i>

Future Simple.

SING.	Je me leverai,	<i>I shall rise</i>
	tu te leveras,	<i>thou shalt rise</i>
	il se levera,	<i>he shall rise</i>
PLU.	Nous nous leverons,	<i>we shall rise</i>
	vous vous leverez,	<i>you shall rise</i>
	ils se leveront,	<i>they shall rise</i>

Compound of Future.

<i>quand, lorsque</i>				
SING.	Je me serai	}	<i>when I shall have</i>	}
	tu te seras		<i>when thou shalt have</i>	
	il se sera		<i>when he shall have</i>	
			<i>levé,</i>	<i>risen</i>
PLU.	Nous nous	}	<i>we shall have</i>	}
	serons			
	vous vous		<i>you shall have</i>	
	serez		<i>they shall have</i>	
	ils se seront			
			<i>levés,</i>	<i>risen</i>

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je me leverais,	<i>I would rise</i>
	tu te leverais,	<i>thou wouldst rise</i>
	il se leverait,	<i>he would rise</i>
PLU.	Nous nous leverions,	<i>we should rise</i>
	vous vous leveriez,	<i>you should rise</i>
	ils se leveraient	<i>they should rise</i>

Compound of Conditional.

Je me serais levé, *I should have risen, &c.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Lève toi,	<i>rise (thou)</i>
	qu'il se lève,	<i>let him rise</i>
	qu'elle se lève,	<i>let her rise</i>
PLU.	Levons nous,	<i>let us rise</i>
	levez vous.	<i>rise (you)</i>
	qu'ils ou qu'elles se lèvent,	<i>let them rise</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Il faut que

Je me lève, *that I may rise, &c.*

Compound of Present.

Il a fallu que

Je me sois levé, *I may have risen, &c.*

Imperfect.

Il a fallait que

Je me levasse, *that I might rise, &c.*

Compound of Imperfect.

Il aurait fallu que

Je me fusse levé, *that I might have risen, &c.*

Conjugate the following Verbs:

Se revolter, *to revolt*
 se reposer, *to rest*
 s'habiller, *to dress one's self*
 se souvenir, *to remember (irregular)*

s'asseoir, *to sit down* (ir.)
se débattre, *to struggle*
s'élancer, *to leap upon*
se faire, *to get used*
s'insinuer, *to steal in*
se baisser, *to stoop*
s'accorder, *to agree*
se dépêcher, *to make haste*
s'emparer, *to seize upon*
se fier, *to trust*
se défier, *to distrust*
se méfier, *to distrust*
se moquer, *to laugh at*
se marier, *to marry*
se promener, *to walk*
se coucher, *to go to bed*
s'étonner, *to wonder*
s'empressez, *to be eager*
s'enrhumer, *to catch cold*
se baigner, *to bathe*
s'attacher, *to stick (to be attached)*
se retirer, *to retire*
se vanter, *to boast*
se figurer, *to fancy*
s'imaginer, *to fancy*
s'envoler, *to fly away*
s'en aller, *to go away* (ir.)
s'endormir, *to fall asleep*
se saisir, *to seize upon*
se méprendre, *to mistake* (ir.)
se plaindre, *to complain* (ir.)
se soumettre, *to submit*
s'abonner, *to compound*
s'emporter, *to get in a passion*
s'enfuir, *to run away*

se fâcher, *to get angry*
 se farder, *to paint*
 se piquer, *to pretend to*
 se réjouir, *to rejoice*
 s'abstenir, *to abstain* (ir.)
 se souvenir, *to remember* (ir.)
 se repentir, *to repent* (ir.)
 s'enrichir, *to grow rich*
 s'évanouir, *to faint away*
 se dédire, *to retract*
 s'entretenir, *to discourse* (ir.)

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

It has been already said that these Verbs are used only in the third person singular.

Il pleut, *it rains*, see *pleuvoir*, (irregular)
 Il neige, *it snows*, (regular)
 Il tonne, *it thunders*, (reg.)
 Il gèle, *it freezes*, (reg.)
 Il éclaire, *it lightens*, (reg.)
 Il grêle, *it hails*, (reg.)
 Il bruine, *it drizzels*, (reg.)
 Il fait, *it is*, see *faire*, (ir.)
 Il faut, *it must, we must, it is necessary*, see *falloir*, (ir.)
 Il arrive, *it happens*, (reg.)
 Il convient, *it becomes*, see *convenir*, (ir.)
 Il sied, *it is becoming*, see *seoir*, (ir.)
 Il importe, *it matters*, (reg.)
 Il semble, *it seems*, (reg.)
 Il paraît, *it appears*, see *paraître*, (ir.)
 Il suffit, *it is enough*, see *suffire*, (ir.)
 Il s'agit, *it imports, it is the question*, (reg.)
 Il se peut, *it is possible*, see *pouvoir*, (ir.)

- Il s'en suit, *it follows from*, see *suiivre*, (ir.)
 Il plaît, *it pleases*, see *plaire*, (ir.)
 Il tient, *it depends*, see *tenir*, (ir.)
 Il me souvient, *I remember*, see *souvenir*, (ir.)
 Il me tarde, *it appears to me long*, (ir.)
 Il y a, *it is, there is, there are*, (conjugated like the auxiliary verb *avoir*, the *y* preserving always its place before the verb.)

It will be of the greatest service to the pupil to conjugate the most common and useful of the above verbs, both in an affirmative, negative and interrogative manner.

A LIST OF

ALL THE IRREGULAR VERBS,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

All the tenses and persons which are not found are regular, or obsolete.

For brevity's sake I have given sometimes only the first person singular or plural; the others being formed from it.

Etre, added to the participle, signifies that the compound tenses are conjugated with *Etre*, as. *je suis allé; je suis venu*.

Abattre, *to pull down*, like *battre*

aboyer, *to bark*, as *employer*

absoudre, *to absolve*. Absolvant, absous, absoute

—J'absous, tu absous, il absout: nous absolvons, &c.—j'absolvais—j'absoudrai—j'absoudrais—Que j'absolve—*Imper.* Ab-

sous, qu'il absolve; absolvons, vez, qu'ils absolvent.

abstenir, *to abstain*. *Je me suis abstenu*, as *tenir*
abstraire, *to abstract*, as *traire*

accourir, *to run to*, as *courir* (j'ai or je suis accouru)

accroire, *is only used in the infinitive with the help*
of faire, as *faire acoire to impose*

accroître, *to increase*, as *connaître*

accueillir, *to be welcome*, as *cueillir*

acquérir, *to acquire*. Acquérant, acquis—j'acquièrs,
iers, iert: nous acquérons, acquérez, ac-
quièrent—j'acquerais—j'acquis—j'acquie-
rai—j'acquerrais—Que j'acquière—Que
j'acquiesse—*Imper.* Acquièrs, qu'il acquière;
acquérons, rez, qu'ils acquièrent.

admettre, *to admit*, as *mettre*

aller, *to go*. Allant, allé, (*être*) je vais, tu vas, il
va: nous allons, vous allez, ils vont—j'allais
—j'allai or je fus—j'irai—j'irais—Que
j'aïlle—Que j'allasse. *Imper.* Va, qu'il
aille: allons, allez, qu'ils aillent.

apparaître, *to appear*, as *connaître*

appartenir, *to belong to*, as *venir*

apprendre, *to learn*, as *prendre*

assaillir, *to assault*. Assaillant, assailli—j'assaille,
es, e: nous assaillons, ez, ent—j'assailais—
j'assailis—j'assailirai—j'assailirais—Que
j'assaille—Que j'assailisse

apparaître, *to be evident*. Il appert *it is evident* (in
law)

appuyer, *to support*, as *employer*

asseoir, (*se*), *to sit down*. S'asséyant, assis, (*être*)
—je m'assieds, tu t'assieds, il s'assied:
nous nous asseyons, éyez, eyent—je
m'asseyais—je m'assis—je m'asseverai or

assiérais—je m'asseyerais *or* assiérais—Que
je m'asseye—Que je m'assisse. *Imper.*
Assieds toi, qu'il s'asseye: asseyons nous,
asseyez vous, qu'ils s'asseyent

astreindre, *to confine*, as *craindre*

atteindre, *to reach*, as *craindre*

attirer, *to allure*, as *traire*

aveindre, *to fetch out*, as *craindre*

avenir, *to happen*, as *venir*.

Battre, *to beat*. *Present.* Je bats, tu bats, il bat :
nous battons, ez, ent. *Imper.* Bats qu'il
batte: battons, &c. *all the other tenses are*
regular

boire, *to drink*. Buvant, bu—je bois, tu bois, il
boit; nous buvons, vous buvez, ils boivent
—je buvais—je bus—je boirai—je boirais—
Que je boive, es, e; que nous buvions, vîez,
qu'ils boivent: que je busse. *Imper.* Bois,
qu'il boive; buvons, vez, qu'ils boivent

bouillir, *to boil*. Bouillant, bouilli—je bous, tu
bous, il bout: nous bouillons, ez, ent—je
bouillais—je bouillis—je bouillirai—je bou-
illirais—Que je bouille—Que je bouillisse.
Imper. Bous, qu'il bouille; bouillons,
bouillez, qu'ils bouillent.

braire, *to bray*. Il braie; ils braient—il braira?
ils brairont—il brairait; ils brairaient

broyer, *to grind*, as *employer*

bruire, *to roar*. Bruyant—il bruiait; ils bruyaient.

Ceindre, *to grind*, as *craindre*.

choire, (*être*) *to fall*. *Part. past.* Chu

circoncire, *to circumcise*. Circoncisant, circoncis—
je circoncis, &c. as *confire*

circonscrire, *to circumscribe*, as *écrire*
 clorre, *to close*. Closant, clos—je clos, tu clos, il
 clôt—je clorai—je clorais—que je close
 combattre, *to fight*, as *battre*
 commettre, *to commit*, as *mettre*
 comparaître, *to appear*, as *connaître*
 complaire, *to please*, as *plaire*
 comprendre, *to comprehend*, as *prendre*
 compromettre, *to compromise*, as *mettre*
 conclure, *to conclude*. Concluant, conclu—je con-
 clus, us, ut, nous concluons, uez, uent—je
 concluais—je conclus—je conclurai—je con-
 clurais—que je conclue—que je conclusse,
Imper. Conclus, qu'il conclue; concluons,
 uez, qu'ils concluent.
 conduire, *to conduct*. Conduisant, conduit—je
 conduis, uis, uit; nous conduisons, ez, ent
 —je conduisais—je conduisis—je conduirai
 je conduirais—que je conduise—que je
 conduisisse. *Imper.* Conduis, qu'il con-
 duise; conduisons, ez, qu'ils conduisent
 confire, *to pickle*. Confisant, confit—je confis,
 is, it; isons, ez, isent, *the rest*, as *dire*
 concourir, *to concur*, as *courir*
 connaître, *to know*. Connaissant—connu—je con-
 nais, ais, âit : nous connaissons, ez, ent—je
 connaissais—je connus—je connaîtrai—je
 connaîtrais—je connaîtrais—que je connaisse
 —que je connusse. *Imper.* Connais, qu'il
 connaisse; connaissons, ez, qu'ils connais-
 conquérir, *to conquer*, as *acquérir*
 consentir, *to consent*, as *sentir*
 construire, *to construct*, as *conduire*
 contenir, *to contain*, as *tenir*
 contraindre, *to force*, as *craindre*

contredire, *to contradict*, as *dire*, except that it makes *vous contredisez*, in the 2 per. plu. Ind. pres.

contrefaire, *to counterfeit*, as *faire*

contrevenir, *to trespass*, as *venir*

convaincre, *to convince*, as *vaincre*

convenir, *to agree*, as *venir*

convoyer, *to convoy*, as *employer*

corrompre, *to corrupt*, as *rompre*

corroyer, *to curry*, as *employer*

coudre, *to sew*. Cousant, cousu—je couds, tu couds, il coud; nous cousons, ez, ent—je cousais—je cousis—je coudrai—je coudrais—que je couse—que je cousisse. *Imper.*

Cous, qu'il couse; cousons, ez, qu'ils cousent. courir, *to run*. Courant, couru—je cours, tu cours, il court; nous courons, ez, ent—je courais—je courus—je courrai—je courrais—que je coure;—que je courusse. *Imper.* Cours, qu'il coure; courons, rez, qu'ils courent

couvrir, *to cover*. Couvrant, couvert—je couvre, es, e; nous couvrons, ez, ent—je couvrais—je couvris—je couvrirai—je couvrirais—que je couvre—que je couvrisse. *Imper.* Couvre, qu'il couvre; couvrons, ez, qu'ils couvrent.

craindre, *to fear*. Craignant, craint—je crains, tu crains, il craint; nous craignons, gnez, gnent—je craignais—je craignis—je craindrai—je craindrais—que je craigne—que je craignisse.

croire, *to believe*. Croyant, cru—je crois, tu crois, il croit; nous croyons, yez, ils croient—je croyais—je crus—je croirai—je croirais—que je croie, tu croies, qu'il croie; nous

croyions, vous croyiez, ils croient—que je crusse. *Imper.* Crois, qu'il croie. croyons, croyez, qu'ils croient.

croître, *to grow*, as *connaître*

cueillir, *to gather*. Cueillant, cueilli—je cueille, es, e; nous cueillons, ez, ent—je cueillais—je cueillis—je cueillerai—je cueillerais—que je cueille—que je cueillisse. *Imperat.* Cueille, qu'il cueille: cueillons, ez, qu'ils cueillent

Débattre (se), *to struggle*, as *battre*

déceindre, *ungird*, as *ceindre*

déchoir, *to decay*. Déchéant, déchu (*être*) je déchoie, ois, oit; nous déchoyons, oyez, ils déchoient—je déchoyais—je déchus je décherrai—je décherrais—que je déchoie—que je déchusse. *Imperat.* Déchois, qu'il déchoie; déchoyons, ez, qu'ils déchoient.

déclorre, *to unclose*, as *clorre*

découdre, *to unsew*, as *coudre*

découvrir, *to uncover*, as *couvrir*

décrire, *to describe*, as *écrire*

décroître, *to decrease* as *croître*

dédire (se), *to disown*, *to foretell*, as *dire*, except
2 per. plu. Ind. pres. vous vous dédises

déduire, *to deduct*, as *conduire*

défaillir, *to decay* as *faillir*

défaire, *to defeat*, *to undo*, as *faire*

défaire, (se), *to get rid of*, as *faire*

démentir, *to give the lie*, as *sentir*

démètre, *to remove*, as *mettre*. J'ai démis

démètre (se), *to resign*, as *mettre*. Je me suis démis

démouvoir, *to take off*; the infinitive only is used

dépeindre, *to describe*, as *craindre*
 déplaire, *to displease*, as *plaire*
 déployer, *to display*, as *employer*
 désapprendre, *to forget*, as *prendre*
 desservir, *to clear the table*, as *servir*
 détenir, *to detain*, as *tenir*
 détruire, *to destroy*, as *conduire*
 devenir, *to become*, devenant, devenu, (*être*) as *venir*
 dévêtir, *to undress*, as *vêtir*
 dévoyer, *to mislead*, as *employer*
 dire, *to tell*. Distant, dit—Je dis, dis, dit ; nous
 disons, vous distes, ils disent—Je disais—
 je dis—je dirai—je dirais—que je dise—que
 je disse. Imper. Dis, qu'il dise ; disons,
 dites, qu'ils disent
 disconvenir, *to disagree*, as *venir*
 discourir, *to discourse*, as *courir*
 disparaître, *to disappear*, as *connaître*
 dissoudre, *to dissolve*, as *absoudre*
 distraire, *to divert*, as *traire*
 dormir, *to sleep*. Dormant, dormi—je dors, tu dors,
 il dort : nous dormons, ez, ils dorment—je
 dormais, &c. as *sentir*

Ebattre (se), *to make or be merry*, as *battre*
 ébouillir, *to boil down*, as *bouillir*
 échoir, (*être*) *to expire, to be due*, échéant, échu—
 il échoit—j'échus, &c.—j'écherrai, &c.—
 j'écherrais, &c.
 éclore, (*être*) *to be hatched*. Il éclot ; ils éclosent,
 as *clorre*
 écrire, *to write*. Ecrivant, écrit—j'écris, tu écris,
 il écrit : nous écrivons, vez, vent—j'écrivais
 —j'écrivis—j'écrirai—j'écrirais—que j'écrive

- que j'écrivisse. *Imper.* Ecris, qu'il écrive; écrivons, vez, qu'ils écrivent
- élire, *to elect*, as *lire*
- emboire, *to imbibe*, as *boire*
- émoudre, *to whet*, as *moudre*
- émouvoir, *to stir up*, as *mouvoir*
- employer, *to employ*. Employant, employé—
j'emploie, es, e; nous employons, oyez, oient
j'employais—j'employai—j'emploierai—
j'emploierais—que j'emploie—que j'employasse. *Imper.* Emploie, qu'il emploie;
employons, employez, qu'ils emploient.
- enceindre, *to encompass*, as *ceindre*
- enclore, *to inclose*, as *clorre*
- encourir, *to incur*, as *courir*
- endormir, *to lull asleep*, as *sourir*
- endormir (se), *to fall asleep*. Je me suis endormi,
as *dormir*
- enduire, *to plaster*, as *conduire*
- enfreindre, *to trespass*, as *traindre*
- ennuyer, *to weary*, as *employer*
- enquérir (se) *to enquire*, as *acquérir*
- ensuivre (se), *to follow* (impersonal). S'en suivant,
il s'en est suivi—il s'en suit—il s'en suivait
—il s'en suivit—il s'en suivra—il s'en suivrait—
qu'il s'en suive—qu'il s'en suivit
- entreouvrir, *to open a little* as *ouvrir*
- entreprendre, *to undertake*, as *prendre*
- entremettre (se), *to mediate*. Je me suis entremis,
as *mettre*
- entretenir, *to keep up*, as *tenir*
- entrevoir, *to have a glimpse of*, as *voir*
- envoyer, *to send*. Envoyant, envoyé—j'envoie, es,
e; nous envoyons, yez, ils envoient—
j'envoyais—j'envoyai—j'enverrai—j'enver-

rais—que j'envoie ; que nous envoyions—
 que j'envoyasse. *Imper.* Envoie, qu'il
 envoie ; envoyons, envoyez, qu'ils envoient
 équivaloir, *to be of equal value, as valoir*
 éteindre, *to put out, as craindre*
 exclure, *to exclude.* Excluant, exclu, or exclus ;
 the rest *as conclure*
 extraire, *to extract as traire*

Faire, *to make.* Faisant, fait—je fais, tu fais, il
 fait ; nous faisons, vous faites, ils font—je
 faisais—je fis—je ferai—je ferais—que je
 fasse—que je fisse. *Imper.* Fais, qu'il
 fasse ; faisons, faites, qu'ils fassent
 faillir, *to fail.* Faillant, failli—je faux, tu faux, il
 faut ; nous faillons, ez, ent—je faillis—je
 faudrai—rais—que je faille—que je faillisse
 falloir, *to be necessary (impersonal)* *Part past.*
 Fallu—il faut—il fallait—il fallut—il faudra
 —il faudrait—qu'il faille—qu'il fallût
 feindre, *to dissemble, as craindre*
 fêrir, *to strike ; used only in the infinitive*
 festoyer, *to feast, as employer*
 flamboyer, *to glister, to shine, as employer*
 forfaire, *forfeit ; (Participle past only), forfait*
 fossoyer, *to moat round, as employer*
 foudroyer, *to thunder, as employer*
 fourvoyer, *to mislead, as employer*
 frire, *to fry, Participle past,* frit—je fris, tu fris,
 il frit—je frirai—je frirais
 fuir, *to fly.* Fuyant, fui—je fuis, tu fuis, il fuit ;
 nous fuyons, ez, ils fuient—je fuyais : nous
 fuyions—je fuis—je fuirai—je fuirais—que
 je fuie ; nous fuyions—que je fuissè ; *Imper.*
 Fuis, qu'il fuie : fuyons, yez, qu'ils fuient

Gîter, *to lie*. Gisant, *lying*. Ci-gît, *here lies*.
 Nous gîsons, vous gîsez, ils gîsent—il gîsait
 grasséyer, *to lisp*, as *employer*

Haïr, *to hate*. Haïssant, haï—je hais, tu hais, il
 hait ; nous haïssons, vous haïssez, ils haïssent
 —je haïssais—je haïs—je haïrai—je haïrais
 que je haïsse

Induire, *to excite*, as *conduire*
 inscrire, *to inscribe*, as *écrire*
 instruire, *to instruct* as *conduire*
 interdire, *to forbid*, as *dire*, except *vous interdisez*
 interrompre, *to interrupt*, as *rompre*
 introduire, *to bring in*, as *conduire*
 intervenir, *to intervene* as *venir*
 issir, *to come from*. Issant, issu

Joindre, *to join*, as *craindre*

Larmoyer, *to weep*, as *employer*
 lire, *to read*. Lisant, lu—je lis, tu lis, il lit ; nous
 lisons, sez, sent—je lisais—je lus—je lirai—
 je lirais—que je lise—que je lusse. *Imper.*
 Lis, qu'il lise : lisons, lisez, qu'ils lisent
 luire, *to shine*. *Part past.* Lui, the rest, as
conduire

Maintenir, *to maintain*, as *tenir*
 maudire, *to curse*. Maudissant, maudit—je maudis,
 is, it ; nous maudissons, issez, ils maudissent
 —je maudissais—je maudis—je maudirai—
 je maudirais—que je maudisse

- méconnaître, *to disown*, as *connaître*
 médire, *to speak evil*, as *dire*, except *vous médisez*
 mentir, *to lie*, as *sentir*
 méprendre (es), *to mistake*, as *prendre*. Je me
 suis mépris
 mésoffrir, *to underbid*, as *couvrir*
 messorir, *to misbecome*. Messéant, *misbecoming*.
 Il ne *messied* jamais de faire une bonne
 action: *it is never unbecoming to do a good*
 action.
 mettre, *to put*. Mettant, mis—je mets, tu mets,
 il met: nous mettons, vous mettez, ils
 mettent—je mettais—je mis—je mettrai—
 je mettrais—que je mette—que je misse.
 Imper. Mets, qu'il mette; mettons, ttez,
 qu'ils mettent
 monoyer, *to coin*, as *employer*
 moudre, *to grind*. Moulant, moulu—je mouds, ds,
 d: nous moulons, lez, lent—je moulais—
 je moulus—je moudrai—je moudrais—que
 je moule—que je moulusse. *Imper.*
 Mouds, qu'il moule: moulons, lez, lent
 mourir, *to die*. Mourant, mort (*être*)—je meurs,
 tu meurs, il meurt: nous mourons, rez,
 ils meurent—je mourais—je mourus—je
 mourrai—je mourrais—que je meure, es,
 e: que nous mourions, &c—que je mou-
 russe. *Imper.* Meurs, qu'il meure: mou-
 rons, ez, qu'ils meurent
 mouvoir, *to move*. Mouvant, mu—je meus, tu
 meus, il meut: nous mouvons, vez, ils
 meuvent—je mouvais—je mus—je mouvrai
 je mouvrais—que je meuve—que je musse.
 Imper. Meus, qu'il meuve: mouvons, vez,
 qu'ils meuvent.

Naitre, to be born. Naissant, né (*être*)—je nais, tu nais, il naît : nous naissons, ez, ent—je naissais—je naquis—je naitrai—je naitrais—que je naisse—que je naquisse. *Imper.* Nais, qu'il naisse : naissons, ez, qu'ils naissent.

nettoyer, *to clean*, as *employer*
nuire, *to hurt*. *Part. past.* nui, the rest, as *conduire*

Obtenir, *to obtain*, as *tenir*
octroyer, *to grant*, as *employer*
offrir, *to offer*, as *couvrir*
oindre, *to anoint*, as *craindre*
omettre, *to omit*, as *mettre*
ouïr, *to hear*. Oyant, ouï—j'ois—j'oyais j'ouïs—j'oirai—j'oirais—que j'ois—que j'ouisse, are found in the authors
ouvrir, *to open*, as *couvrir*

Paître, to graze. Paissant, pû—je pais, tu pais, il paît : nous paissions, vous paisez, ils paissent—je paissais—je paîtrai—je paîtrais—que je paisse. *Imper.* Pais, qu'il paisse : paissions, ez, qu'ils paissent

parcourir, *to run over*, as *couvrir*

parfaire, *to complete*, as *faire*

paraître *to appear*, as *connaître*

partir, (*être*) *to set out*. Partant, parti—je pars, tu pars, il part : nous partons, &c.—je partais—je partis—je partirai—je partirais—que je parte—que je partisse. *Imper.* Pars, qu'il parte : partons, ez, qu'ils partent

parvenir (*être*) *to attain*, as *venir*

peindre, *to paint*, as *craindre*

permettre, *to permit*, as *mettre*

plaindre, *to pity*, as *craindre*

plaire, *to please*, Plaisant, plû—je plais, tu plais,
il plaît : nous plaisons, sez, sent—je plaisais
je plus—je plairai—je plairais—que je plaise
—que je plusse. *Imper.* Plais, qu'il plaise :
plaisons, ez, qu'ils plaisent

plancheyer, *to floor*, as *employer*

pleuvoir, *to rain* (impersonal). Pleuvant, plu—il
pleut—il pleuvait—il plut—il pleuvra—il
pleuvrait—qu'il pleuve—qu'il plût

ployer, *to bend*, as *employer*

poindre, *to dawn*, as *craindre*

poursuivre, *to pursue*, as *suivre*

pouvoir, *to provide*. Pourvoyant, pourvu—je
pourvois, ois, oit ; nous pourvoyons, ez, ils
pourvoient—je pourvoyais—je pourvus—je
pourvoirai—je pourvoirais—que je pourvoie
—que je pourvusse. *Imper.* Pourvois,
qu'il pourvoie : pourvoyons, ez, qu'ils pour-
voient

pouvoir, *to be able*. Pouvant, pu—je puis, *or* peux,
tu peux, il peut : nous pouvons, vez, ils
peuvent—je pouvais—je pus—je pourrai—
je pourrais—que je puisse—que je pusse

prédire, *to foretell* as *dire*, except *vous prédisiez*

prendre, *to take*. Prenant, pris—je prends, ds, d :
nous prenons, vous prenez, ils prennent—je
prenais—je pris—je prendrai—je prendrais
—que je prenne—que je prisse. *Imper.*
Prends, qu'il prenne : prenons, prenez, qu'ils
prennent

prescrire, *to prescribe* as *écrire*

pressentir, *to foresee*, as *sentir*

prévaloir, *to prevail*, as *valoir*, except *Subj. pres.*

que je prévale, que tu prévaies, qu'il prévale : que nous prévalions, &c.

prévenir, *to anticipate*, as *venir*

prévoir, *to foresee*, as *voir*, except je prévoirai—je prévoirais

produire, *to produce*, as *conduire*

promettre, *to promise*, as *mettre*

promouvoir, *to promote*, as *mouvoir*

provenir, *to come from*, as *venir*

Quérir, *to fetch*; only used in the infinitive after *aller*, *envoyer*, *venir* : as—allez me quérir un tel : je l'ai envoyé quérir : il m'est venu quérir.

Rabattre, *to abate*, as *battre*

ratteindre, *to overtake*, as *craindre*

rasseoir (se), *to sit again*, as *s'asseoir*

ravoir, *to have again*; only used in the Inf. Pres.

rebattre, *to beat again*, as *battre*

reboire, *to drink again*, as *boire*

rebouillir, *to boil again*, as *bouillir*

reconquérir, *to conquer again*, as *acquérir*

recrire, *to write again*, as *écrire*

reconduire, *to re-conduct*, as *conduire*

reconnaître, *to know again*, as *connaître*

recoudre, *to sew again*, as *coudre*

recourir, *to run again*, as *courir*

recouvrir, *to cover again*, as *couvrir*

recroître, *to grow again*, as *croître*

recueillir, *to gather*, as *cueillir*

recuire, *to boil again*, as *cuire*

redéfaire, *to undo again*, as *faire*

redevenir, *to become again*, as *venir*

redire, *to say again*, as *dire*

redormir, *to sleep again, as dormir*

réduire, *to reduce, as conduire*

refaire, *to do again, as faire*

relire, *to read again, as lire*

reluire, *to shine, as luire*

rendormir (se), *to fall asleep again, as s'endormir*

renaître, *to be born again, as naître, (as no participle past)*

remoudre, *to grind again, as moudre*

remettre, *to put again, as mettre*

rentraire, *to fine draw as traire*

renvoyer, *to send back, as envoyer*

repâître, *to feed, as paître, Perf. Def. je repus.*

Imper. Sub. Que je repusse

reparaître, *to appear again, as paraître*

répartir, *to distribute, is regular*

repartir, *to set out again, as partir*

repeindre, *to paint again, as craindre*

repentir (se), *to repent, as sentir*

repleuvir, *to rain again, as pleuvir*

reployer, *to fold again, as employer*

repandre, *to take again, as prendre*

reproduire, *to re-produce, as conduire*

repromettre, *to promise again, as mettre*

requérir, *to require, as acquérir*

résoudre, *to resolve. Résolvant, résolu—je résous,*

ous, out; nous resolvons, olvez, olvent—je

résolvais—je résolu—je résoudrai—je resou-

drais—que je résolve—que je resolvesse. Im-

perf. Résouds, qu'il résolve; résolvons,

ez, qu'ils résolvent

ressentir, *to resent, as sentir*

ressortir, *to go out again, as sortir*

ressouvenir (se), *to remember, as venir*

restreindre, *to limit, as craindre*

retein~~dre~~, *to die again*, as *craindre*

retenir, *to retain*, as *tenir*

revaloir, *to return like for like*, as *valoir*

revenir, *to take back*, as *venir*

revêtir, *to invest*, as *vêtir*

revoir, *to see again*, as *voir*

rire, *to laugh*. Riant, ri—je ris, tu ris, il rit ; nous

rions, vous riez, ils rient—je riais—je ris,—

je rirai—je rirais—que je rie—que je risse.

Imper. Ris, qu'il rie ; rions, riez, qu'ils rient

revivre, *to revive*, as *vivre*

rompre, *to break*. Je romps, tu romps, il rompt :

nous rompons, ez, ent. The rest is reg.

rouvrir, *to open again*, as *ouvrir*

rudoyer, *to use harshly*, as *employer*

Saillir is irregular only in the sense of *to jut out*, and is used in the following cases ; ce balcon saille—saillait—saillera—saillerait beaucoup ; *this balcony juts out, &c.*

satisfaire, *to satisfy*, as *faire*

savoir, *to know*. Sachant, su—je sais, tu sais, il

sait ; nous savons, vez, ils savent—je savais

—je sus—je saurai—rais—que je sache—

que je susse. *Imper.* Sache, qu'il sache ;

sachons, sachez, qu'ils sachent

secourir, *to help*, as *courir*

séduire, *to seduce*, as *conduire*

sentir, *to feel, to smell*. Sentant, senti—je sens, tu

sens, il sent ; nous sentons, tez, tent—je sen-

tais—je sentis—je sentirai, rais—que je sente

—que je sentisse. *Imper.* Sens, qu'il sente ;

sentons, tez, tent.

seoir, *to fit well*. The following tenses are in use :

seyant—il sied ; ils sièent—il seyait ; ils seyaient. Example : Cet habit vous sied bien, *this coat fits you well* ; ces mœurs ne vous sièent pas, *such manners do not become you*

seoir, *to be situated*. Séant, sitting ; sis, situated ; are only in use.

servir, *to serve*. Servant, servi—je sers, tu sers, il sert : nous servons, ez, ils servent—je servais, &c. as *sentir*

servir (se), *to make use of*. Je me suis servi, as *servir*

sortir, *to go out*. Sortant, sorti (*être*), je sors, tu sors, il sort ; nous sortons, &c. as *sentir*

soudoyer, *to keep in pay*, as *employer*

soudre, *to solve*, as *résoudre*

souffrir, *to suffer*, as *couvrir*

soumettre, *to submit*, as *mettre*

sourdre, *to spring out*, has only the infinitive, and *il sourd* ; l'eau sourd de la terre, *the water springs out of the earth*

sourire, *to smile*, as *rire*

souscrire, *to subscribe* as *écrire*

soustraire, *to subtract* as *traire*

soutenir, *to support*, as *tenir*

souvenir (se), *to remember* as *venir*

subvenir, *to relieve*, as *venir*

suffire, *to suffice*. Suffisant, suffi—je suffis, is, it ; nous suffisons, vous suffisez, ils suffisent, as *dire*

suivre, *to follow*. Suivant, suivi—je suis, tu suis, il suit ; nous suivons, vez, vent—je suivais—je suivis—je suivrai—je suivrais—que je suive—que je suivisse. Imper. Suis, qu'il suive ; suivons, ez, qu'ils suivent

surprendre, *to surprise*, as *prendre*
 surfaire, *to ask too much*, as *faire*
 surseoir, *supercede*. Sursoyons, sursis—je sursois,
 sois, oit ; nous sursoyons, yez ils sursoient
 —je sursoyais—je sursis—je surseoirai—je
 surseoirais—que je sursoie—que je sursisse
 survenir, *to come by chance*, as *venir*
 survivre, *to outlive*, as *vivre*

Taire (*être*), *to conceal*, as *plaire*
 teindre, *to colour*, as *craindre*
 tenir, *to hold*. Tenant, tenu—je tiens, &c. as *venir*
 tisser, *to weave*. *Part past.* tissu. The rest is reg.
 tournoyer, *to turn about*, as *employer*
 traduire, *to translate*, as *conduire*
 traire, *to milk*. Trayant, trait—je trais, tu trais, il
 trait ; nous trayons, yez, ils traient—je tray-
 ais—je trairai—je trairais—que je traye.
Imper. Trais, qu'il traye ; trayons trayez,
 qu'ils traient
 transcrire, *to transcribe*, as *écrire*
 transmettre, *to convey*, as *mettre*
 tressaillir, *to start*, as *assaillir*
 tutoyer, *to thou and thee*, as *employer*

Vaincre, *to vanquish*. Vaincant, vancu—je vains
 tu vains, il vaine ; nous vainquons, ez, ent
 —je vainquais—je vainquis—je vaincrai—
 —je vaincrais—tu vaincrais—que je vainque
 —que je vainquisse
 valoir, *to be worth*. Valant, valu—je vaux, tu
 vaux, il vaut ; nous valons, lez, ils valent—
 je valais—je valus—je vaudrai—rais—que
 je vaille, que je valusse

H

venir, *to come*. Venant, venu (*être*)—je viens, tu viens, il vient ; nous venons, vous venez, ils viennent—je venais—je vins, tu vins, il vint ; nous vîmes, vous vîtes, ils vinrent—je viendrai—je viendrais—que je vienne—que je vinsse. *Imper.* Viens, qu'il vienne ; venons, venez, qu'ils viennent

verdoyer, *to grow green, as employer*

vêtir, *to dress*. Vêtant ; vêtu—je vêts, tu vêts, il vêt ; nous vêtons, tez, ent—je vêtais—je vêtis—je vêtirai—je vêtirais—que je vête—que je vêtisse. *Imper.* Vêts, qu'il vête ; vêtons, ez, qu'ils vêtent

vivre, *to live*. Vivant, vécu—je vis, tu vis, il vit ; nous vivons, vous vivez, ils vivent—je vivais—je vécus—je vivrai—je vivrais—que je vive—que je vécusse. *Imper.* Vis, qu'il vive ; vivons, ez, qu'ils vivent

voir, *to see*. Voyant, vu—je vois, tu vois, il voit ; nous voyons, vous voyez, ils voient—je voyais—je vis—je verrai—je verrais—que je voie—que je visse. *Imper.* Vois, qu'il voie ; voyons, voyez, qu'ils voient

vouloir, *to be willing*. Voulant, voulu—je veux, tu veux, il veut ; nous voulons, lez, ils veulent—je voulais—je voulus—je voudrai—je voudrais—que je veuille—que je voulusse. *Imper.* Veuille, qu'il veuille ; veuillons, ez, qu'ils veuillent.

That the pupil may be rendered quite expert in conjugating verbs, I would recommend him to conjugate some with the pronouns, *le, la, les, leur, en, y*, affirmative, negative, and interrogative with *est ce que*.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

The following verbs take *de* after them.

s'abstenir	différer	médire
accuser	dispenser	se méfier
achever	dissuader	menacer
il s'agit	se douter	mériter
affecter	être dans le pou-	se moquer
s'affliger	voir	mourir
s'apercevoir	être honteux	négliger
s'approcher	être informé	notifier
s'attrister	être accompagné	offrir
avertir	être charmé	omettre
s'aviser	être content	ordonner
avoir besoin	écrire	parler
avoir pitié	s'emparer	permettre
avoir garde	empêcher	persuader
avoir la bonté	s'empresser	plaindre
avoir envie, désir	enjoindre	prescrire
avoir occasion	s'enquérir	presser
avoir soin	entreprendre	présumer
blâmer	essayer	profiter
cesser	s'étonner	promettre
se chagriner	s'excuser	proposer
changer	s'exempter	recommander
charger	exiger	redouter
se charger	feindre	refuser
commander	finir	remercier
conjurér	se flatter	se repentir
conseiller	se garder	reprocher
convaincre	se hâter	se retirer
convenir	hésiter	se servir
craindre	s'imaginer	sommer
décharger	s'informer	soupçonner

défendre	s'ingérer	se souvenir
dégoûter	juger à propos	supplier
dépendre	jouer	tâcher
détourner	jurer	se vanter
	mander	venir

The following verbs require *à, à la, à l', au, aux*, after them: (*à* before verbs, proper names, and pronouns, and *à la, à l', au, aux*, before nouns, according to their gender and number.

s'abandonner	désobéir	s'opposer
s'abaisser	destiner	pardonner
accoutumer	se déterminer	parvenir
admettre	disposer	penser
s'adonner	donner	perdre
s'adresser	employer	persister
aider	encourager	plaire
aimer	s'endurcir	se plaire
s'amuser	s'engager	porter
s'appliquer	enseigner	se rapporter
apprendre	être (<i>to belong to,</i>	pousser
s'apprêter	<i>to be busy.</i>)	se préparer
s'arrêter	exciter	prétendre
s'attacher	exhorter	recouvrir
s'attendre	s'exercer	remédier
autoriser	s'exposer	résister
avoir	se faire	se résoudre
chercher	se fier	ressembler
compatir	s'habituer	rester
condamner	inciter	réussir
consentir	incliner	songer
consister	se mettre	subvenir
contrevenir	nuire	succéder

contribuer	obéir	survivre
demander	obvier	tendre
déplaie	s'obstiner	travailler
se déplaie	s'opiniâtrer	viser

The following verbs take no preposition after them, before infinitives.

affirmer	devoir	pouvoir
aimer mieux	dire	prétendre
aller	écouter	publier
appercevoir	entendre	regarder
assurer	envoyer	savoir
avouer	faire	sembler
compter	falloir	soutenir
confesser	laisser	témoigner
considérer	mener	se trouver
courir	nier	valoir mieux
croire	observer	venir
daigner	oser	voir
déclarer	ouïr	vouloir
déposer	paraître	

Commencer, continuer, contraindre, dire s'efforcer, engager, être, exhorter, forcer, inviter, manquer, oublier, prier, résoudre, tâcher, tarder, take sometimes *à* after them, and sometimes *de*, as the ear requires it; but this, of course, is to be learnt by practice.

CHAP. VI.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

Q. What is a Participle ?

A. A participle is a word which partakes of the nature both of the verb and adjective, it has the signification and regimen of the first, and it qualifies like the second.

Q. How many Participles are there ?

A. Two ; the participle present and the participle past.

Q. How does the participle present terminate ?

A. It always ends in *ant* ; as, *aim-ant*, *finiss-ant*, *recev-ant*, *rend-ant*.

Q. Does it sometimes change in its termination ?

A. Never.

EXAMPLE.

Un homme lis-ant
des hommes lis-ant
une feunne lis-ant
des femmes lis-ant

Q. Does the participle past agree with its subject and object ?

A. Yes, it agrees with both of them.

Q. How many principal rules have we on the agreement of the participle past ?

A. Four.

Q. Give me the first rule ?

A. When the participle past is accompanied with the auxiliary verb *être*, it agrees in gender and number with its subject.

EXAMPLE.

*Mon frère est puni
mes frères sont punis
ma sœur est tombée
mes sœurs sont tombées*

Q. Give me the second rule?

A. When the participle past is accompanied with the verb *avoir*, it never agrees with its subject.

EXAMPLE.

*Mon frère a écrit une lettre
mes frères ont écrit des lettres
ma sœur a écrit son thème
mes sœurs ont écrit leur thème*

Q. Give me the third?

A. The participle past always agrees with its object, when before the participle.

EXAMPLES.

*Les pommes que j'ai achetées
Les promenades que vous avez faites
Les histoires que je vous ai racontées
Les sommes d'argent que vous avez perdues*

Q. Give me the fourth?

A. When the object comes after the participle, this participle never agrees with it.

EXAMPLE.

*Vous avez acheté des livres
Vous m'avez donné des fruits, &c.*

Q. What is the object of the participle?

A. It is usually one of the pronouns, *que, me, te, se, le, la; les, nous, vous, quels, &c.*

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS and INTERJECTIONS, are undeclined and consequently present no difficulty, being readily found in the dictionary with examples on their use.

I will make these general remarks that most Adverbs in French are formed from Adjectives, by adding the syllable *ment* to the adjective, or *ement* if the adjective ends with a consonant ; thus from—

Absolu, *absolute*
 admirable, *admirable*
 adroit, *dexterous*
 amer, *bitter*
 ample, *large*
 aveugle, *blind*
 autre, *other*
 brave, *brave*
 certain, *certain*
 chaud, *warm*
 dernier, *last*
 dure, *hard*
 entier, *entire*
 étroit, *straight*
 extérieur, *the outside*
 facile, *easy*
 fidèle, *faithful*
 fort, *strong*
 grand, *great*
 haut, *high*
 honnête, *honest*

humble, *humble*
 intérieur, *interior*
 joli, *pretty*
 juste, *just*
 lent, *slow*
 libre, *free*
 lourd, *heavy*
 marital, *matrimonial*
 médiocre, *middling*
 misérable, *miserable*
 noble, *noble*
 paisible, *peaceable*
 parfait, *perfect*
 passable, *passable*
 pauvre, *poor*
 petit, *little*
 poli, *polished*
 profond, *deep*
 prompt, *quick*
 pur, *pure*
 rapide, *rapid*

rare, *rare*
 rond, *round*
 sage, *wise*
 secret, *secret*
 sensible, *sensible*
 severe, *severe*
 simple, *simple*
 sincere, *sincere*
 sobre, *sober*

solide, *solid*
 sourd, *deaf*
 subite, *sudden*
 subtile, *subtle*
 tranquille, *quiet*
 premier, *first*
 second, *second*
 troisième, *third*
 quatrième, &c. &c.

We form the adverbs *absolument*, absolutely : *admirablement*, admirably : *adroitement*, dexterously, &c.

If the feminine of the Adjective is not formed by *e*, the Adverb is formed from the feminine, as—

Attentif,	attentive,	<i>attentive</i>
avantageux,	avantageuse,	<i>advantageous</i>
bon,	bonne,	<i>good</i>
courageux,	courageuse,	<i>courageous</i>
cruel,	cruelle,	<i>cruel</i>
démonstratif,	démonstrative,	<i>demonstrative</i>
doux,	douce,	<i>sweet</i>
fou,	folle,	<i>mad</i>
frais,	fraîche,	<i>fresh</i>
heureux,	heureuse,	<i>happy</i>
honteux,	honteuse,	<i>shameful</i>
mou,	molle	<i>soft</i>
nouveau,	nouvelle,	<i>new</i>
positif,	positive,	<i>positive</i>
respectueux,	respectueuse	<i>respectful</i>
voluptueux,	voluptueuse,	<i>voluptuous, &c.</i>

As : attentivement, avantageusement, honnêtement, courageusement, &c.

Adverbs are usually placed after the verb in simple tenses, and before the participle in the compound, but never (as in English) between the nominative and the verb.

EXAMPLES.

Il parle toujours Français, *he always speaks French*
 il arrive fréquemment, *it often happens*
 j'ai bien dormi, *I have slept well*
 nous avons bien dîné, *we have dined well*

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions express the relation which exist between things or persons, as:

Dans, *in*; sous, *under*; à, *at*.

Prepositions are always placed in French before the word to which they relate.

CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction is a word which joins words and sentences together, as:—et, *and*; mais, *but*; si, *if*; car, *for*; donc, *then*; &c.

The only observation I have to make here is, that the following conjunctions generally govern the subjunctive mood:

Afin que
 à Dieu ne plaise que
 Dieu veuille que
 plutôt à Dieu que
 avant que

jusqu'à ce que
 non que
 non pas que
 supposé que

à moins que	supposons que
ce n'est pas que	supposez que
encore que	si non que
loin que	soit que
quoi que	tant que
de peur que	pour peu que
de crainte que	pour que
à la bonne heure que	pourvu que
au cas que	quel que
en attendant que	quelque que
en cas que	quoique
en sorte que	si peu que
bien que	peu s'en faut que
malgré que	tant s'en faut que
non que	j'empêcherai que
non pas que	je crains que
il faut que	j'appréhende que
sans que	

The verbs *croire, prétendre, penser, se douter, gager, parier, nier, présumer, compter, imaginer, soupçonner, soutenir*, preceded by a négation, require the subjunctive.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections express affections, emotions, or feelings of the mind: as *ah! ha! eh! hé! ah! fi! fi donc! hihi! hélas! bon! o! oh! ouf! hola! gare! chut! paix! st! alons! courage! peste! parbleu! morbleu! corbleu! ventrebleu! têtebleu!*



USEFUL OBSERVATIONS.

Monsieur, Messieurs, Madame, Mesdames, Mademoiselle, Mesdemoiselles, are politely put before the possessive pronouns *votre* and *vos*, as :

J'ai vu, *Monsieur* votre oncle, *I have seen your uncle*.

Comment se portent *Mesdemoiselles* vos cousines ?
how are your cousins ?

The French say—*I have* hunger, thirst, cold, warmth, need, want, right, wrong, fear, shame, sleep, so many feet of circumference, length, breadth, thickness, depth, height, and so many years, as :

<i>J'ai faim</i>	<i>ils ont tort</i>
<i>tu as chaud</i>	<i>elle a honte</i>
<i>il a soif</i>	<i>elle a sommeil</i>
<i>nous avons froid</i>	<i>avez-vous peur ?</i>
<i>vous avez besoin</i>	<i>elle a trente ans</i>
<i>il a raison</i>	

Avoir 60 pieds de circonférence, de longueur, de largeur, d'épaisseur, de profondeur, de hauteur.

Speaking of the weather we always make use of the impersonal *il fait*, as :

Quel temps <i>fait-il ?</i>	<i>how is the weather ?</i>
<i>il fait beau temps,</i>	<i>it is fine weather</i>
<i>il fait mauvais temps,</i>	<i>it is bad weather</i>
<i>il fait chaud,</i>	<i>it is warm</i>
<i>il fait froid,</i>	<i>it is cold</i>
<i>il fait du vent,</i>	<i>it is windy</i>
<i>il fait sombre,</i>	<i>it is dark</i>
<i>il fait clair de lune,</i>	<i>it is moonlight</i>
<i>il fait nuit,</i>	<i>it is night</i>
<i>il se fait tard,</i>	<i>it gets late</i>
<i>il se fait nuit,</i>	<i>it is growing dark.</i>

EXERCISES.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

FRENCH GRAMMAR.



Q, What is Grammar?^a

qu'est ce que

A. It is the art of speaking and writing correctly.

c'. l' m. de inf. d' inf.

Q. | What is necessary to be known | | in order

Que faut-il savoir pour

to | speak correctly?

inf.

A. | It is necessary to know | the rules of the

Il faut savoir f. de

language in which we write.^b

f.

on

Q. | What do we use | to express our thoughts?

qu'emploie-t-on pour. ses.

A. We use words.

on

^a The article must be put before subts.
in the 3rd person singular.

^b *On*, governs the verb

Q. What are they composed of? ^a

² *de quoi* ¹

A. They are composed of syllables.
syllabe.

Q. What are syllables composed of?

³ ⁴ *elles* ¹ ⁶ ²
⁵

A. They are composed of letters.
f.

Q. | How many | sorts of letters are there?
combien de y a-t-il

A. Two: Vowels and Consonants.
f. f.

Q. | How many | Vowels are there?
y avoir

A. Five, *a, e, i, o, u.*

Q. | How many | sorts of *e*?
d'

A. Three; viz. *e* mute as in *monde*, world; *é* shut
commédans
as in *bonté*, goodness; and *è* open, as in *procès*,
prosecution.

Q. What do you observe of the *y grec*?
*que * 2 remarquer sur l'*

A. 1st the *y* | in the | middle of a word sounds
au d' m. se prononcer
as two *i*'s, as in *essayer*, to try.
comme.

2ndly the *y* employed alone is a word.
*l' * seul.*

EXAMPLE.

Allez-y, go thither, and sounds like *i*.
se prononcer

3rdly. The *y* | is also pronounced | like the
se prononce encore l'
 simple *i*, in the words derived | from the |
deriver du
 Greek.

EXAMPLE.

hymen, asyle, mystère.

Q. How do you divide the vowels?
 1 * 3 2

A. Into long and short.
pl. breves.

Q. | Which are | the long vowels?
qu'est-ce que 2. 1 f.

A. Those on which we dwell longer than on the
f. sur on appuie
 others, in pronouncing them.
en 2 1

EXAMPLE.

a, is long in *pâte*, paste; and short in *patte*, paw.
dans bref.

e, is long in *fête*, feast; and short in *sonnette*, bell.

i, is long in *huitre*, oysters, and short in *petite*, little.
dans

o, is long in *apôtre* apostle, and short in *devote*, bigot.

u, is long in *flûte*, flute, and short in *but*, end.

Q. | How many | consonants are there?
combien y a-t-il de

A. Nineteen, viz.; *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p,*
q, r, s, t, v, x, z.

Q. What do you observe on the letter *h*?
* 2 1 *f.*
remarquer

A. It^a is aspirated or mute.

f. muete f.

Q. | How many | accents are there?
m. p.

A. Three, viz.; acute, (*é*), grave (*è*), and circumflex (*ê*).

The acute is used on | the *é* shut, | the
on se sert de l'accent aigu pour

grave | on the *è* open | and the circumflex |
de l'accent et de l'accent—

for the most part on the long vowels.

de 2 1 f.

Q. What is | an apostrophe?
qu'est ce qu'

A. It is a little comma that we put between two
c' qu' on mettre entre

words, to mark the retrenchment of a
pour —quer —e— d'
 vowel, when before another word | begin-
f. quandelle est devant qui
 ning with | a vowel or *h* mute, as in
commence par une comme dans
l'homme, l'arbre.

Q. What is a hyphen?

trait d'union.

A. It is a little horizontal dash (—) which we put

2 1 on
 between two words | in order to | unite them
2 1
afin de les

EXAMPLE. *Suis-je ?*

Q. What is the cedille?

f.

A. It is a little figure we put under the *ç* before

f. que l'on
a, o, u, | to soften the sound of it, | as,
pour en adoucir le son.
façade, reçu.

Q. What is the use of the diæresis (..) over a

usage tréma sur
 vowel?

f.

A. It marks that vowels must be pronounced sepa-

—quer f. doit

ately from the preceding syllable, as in
de 2 1 *f*.
Moïse, Saul.

Q. Which are the parts of speech ?

quelles

A. The Noun, Article, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb,
Participle, Preposition, Adverb, Conjunction
and Interjection.

CHAP. I.

OF THE ARTICLE.

Q. What is an Article?

qu' ce qu' —m.

A. An article is a little word that we^a put before
common nouns, to show their gender and
art. 2 1 m. pour inf. art. m.
number.

art.

Q. Does the article agree in French with the nouns?

* —m. *s'accorder.*

A. Yes, the article agrees in gender and number
en

with nouns.

art.

Q. How many cases | are there need of? |

emploie-t-on?

A. | We have need of | three cases.

on emploie.

Q. Which are they?

Quels.

A. The Nominative, Genitive and Dative.

^a Turn in one (on)

Q. What article do you use before a substantive

Quel. * *employer* *devant* *m.*
 masculine singular, beginning with a conso-
par
 nant or *h* aspirated?
fem. *fem.*

A. | I make use of | the article *le*, (The, in
employer *en*
 English) | in the | nominative case.
au *

Q. What is the genitive of *le*?

A. The genitive of *le* is *du*, of the, still before a
 substantive masculine, beginning with a con-
qui — *ind.*
 sonant or *h* aspirated.

Q. What is the dative of *le*?

A. The dative of *le* is *au*, to the, still before a
 substantive masculine, beginning with a con-
 sonant or *h* aspirated.

Q. What article do you use before a noun feminine,
 singular, beginning with a consonant or *h*
 aspirated?

A. I make use of the article *la*, in^a the nomina. case.
à *

Q. What is the genitive case of *la*?

A. The genitive case of *la* is *de la*, before a noun
 *

^a Grammar, p. 6.

feminine, singular, beginning with a consonant
or *h* aspirated.

Q. What is the dative case?

m.

A. The dative case is *à la*, still before a noun

feminine, singular, beginning with a consonant
qui ind.

Q. What article do you use before a noun mas. or

fem. beginning with a vowel or *h* mute?

A. I make use of *l'* (with an ^{*f.*}apostrophe^{*f.*}) in the
nominative case.

Q. What is the genitive of *l'* with an apostrophe?

avec

^{*f.*}

A. The genitive case of *l'* is *de l'*, still before a

substantive, masculine or feminine, beginning
qui
with a vowel or *h* mute.

Q. What is the dative case of *l'*?

A. The dative case of *l'* is *à l'*, still before a noun

mas. or fem. beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

Q. What article do you use | in the | plu. number?

au

A. I use *les*, in the nominative, before nouns masculine or feminine.

Q. What is the genitive of *les* ?

A. The genitive case of *les* is *des*, before all nouns, *art.*
masculine or feminine plural.

Q. What is the dative case of *les* ?

A. The dative of *les* is *aux*, before nouns, masculine and feminine plural. *m.*

Q. When do you contract the article with the preposition ?
joindre l' avec
_____ *f.*

A. I contract the article with the preposition, | in the genitive and dative, | in the | masculine
au *
singular, when the substantive begins with a
quand *commencer par*
consonant or *h* aspirated; so that, instead of
ainsi au lieu
saying *de le*, we say *du*, and instead of *à le*,
inf.
we say *au*.

| In the | plural, we say *des* and *aux*, and
à m.
never *de les* and *à les*.
jamais

CHAP. II.

NOUNS OR SUBSTANTIVES.

Q. What is a Noun or Substantive?

Qu' ce que le m.. m.

A. A noun or substantive, denotes persons^a or
le désigner
things^a.

Q. How do you form the plural of substantives?

* *art.*

A. The plural of substantives is formed generally,
m. se —er
by | adding | *s* to the singular as, *the book* ;
en ajouter m. m.
the books.

Q. How do you form the plural of substantives

* *former art.*
ending by *s, x, or z.*
qui finir par

A. Substantives which end by *s, x, or z,* | in the |
qui finir au
singular, add nothing^b in the plural ; as, the
ajouter
son, the sons ; the voice, the voices ; the nose,
the noses.

^a The article must be used.

^b Nothing, *ne rein, ne* before the verb and *rein* after.

Q. How do you form the plural of substantives
* m. m.

which end in *au, eu, ou*?

qui finir en

A. Substantives which end in *au, eu, ou*, take *x*
art. *prendre*

| in the | plural; as, the hat, the hats; the
au

fire, the fires; the cabbage, the cabbages.

Q. How do you form the plural of substantives
m.

which end in *al, ail*.

A. The plural of the most part of those substan-
plupart f. ces

tives is formed by changing *al, ail*, into *aux*,
se former en —er

the horse, the horses; work, works, &c.

m.

m.

The others follow the general rule.

autre suivent

2

1 f.

CHAP. III.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. What is an Adjective?

art. m.

A. An adjective is a word which qualifies the substantive.
art. —er

Q. Does the adjective agree with the substantive?

** s'accorder avec m.*

A. Yes, the adjective agrees with the substantive in gender and number.

en

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives?

** m. m.*

A. I form the feminine of adjectives, when they do not^a finish by an *e* mute, by adding *e* mute
en ajouter

| to the | masculine ; as, great, pretty.

au m. m.

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives that end in *e* mute | in the masculine?

qui par un à m.

^a Not, *ne pas* or *ne point* ; *ne* comes before the verb, and *pas* or *point* after.

A. They add nothing | in the | feminine ; as,
ne — rien à m.

honest,^a easy,
m. m.

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives
 which end in *eur* and *eux* ?
qui

A. I form their feminine by changing *eur* and *eux*
en —er
 into *euse* ; as, deceitful, happy ; but *intérieur*,
en m. m. mais
meilleur, mayeur, mineur, &c. follow the
suivent

general rule.

2 1 f.

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives
 * *m.*

ending in *c* ?
qui finir par m.

A. I form their feminine by changing *c* into *che*,
en
 for some ; as, white, and by changing *c* in
quelques uns m. en —er
que for others ; as, public.
art. autres m.

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives
 which end in *f* ?

A. By changing *f* in *ve* ; as, new.
en changer m.

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives
former m. m.

^a Grammar, p. 8.

that end in *l*?

finir

- A. Those which have *a* or *i* before *l*, follow the
ceux *devant suivent*
 general rule; as, fatal; but those which have
 2 1 f. m. *mais*
 not *a* or *i* before *l* or have *ei* or *u*, double *l*
qui
 before *e*; as, null, like.
 m. m.

- Q. How do you form the feminine of those ending
qui finir
 in *n*?
par

- A. Those that have *o* before *n*, or end in *ien*,
qui
 double their final *n*, before *e* mute, and the
 —er 2 1 f.
 others follow the general rule.
 2 1 f.

EXAMPLE. *Good, ancient.*

- Q. How do you form the feminine of the adjectives
 that end in *s* or *t*?

- A. They form their feminine by doubling their
former *en —er*
 final, *s*, or *t*, before *e*.
 4 1 2 3

EXAMPLE.

Big, clean, but, fresh, makes, | complete. |
fait

The adjectives fine, new, mad and soft, form their feminine from the words *bel*, *nouvel*,

m.

fol and *mal*, used before nouns, mascu-

employer

m.

line, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute,

qui commencer, par

f.

f.

by doubling the last consonant with *e* mute ;

belle, nouvelle, folle. Vieux, old, makes

f.

vieille ; because it make also *vieil* | in the |

faire

parceque

aussi

au

masculine.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL IN THE FRENCH

de

2

ADJECTIVES.

1

Q. How do you form the plural of adjectives ?

*

art.

A. The plural of adjectives is formed as in sub-

se former

art.

stantives, by adding *s* to the singular.

m. en ajouter

m.

EXAMPLE. *Good.*

Q. Are there any exceptions to the general rule ?

2

1 *f.*

A. Yes ; 1st. Adjectives ending by *s* or *x* do not

m. qui finir

*

a Y, avoir, see p. 68.

change their termination in the masculine
 —er à m.

plural ; as, big, fat, shameful.

2ndly. Those ending by *au*, take *x*, in the
 par prendre à
 masculine plural ; as, fine, new.

3rdly. The most part of adjectives ending
 la plupart finir
 by *al*, have no^a plural in the masculine ; as,
 à

filial, *fatal*, *frugal*, *pascal*, *pastoral*, *naval*,
trivial, *conjugal*, *austral*, *boréal*, *final*, &c.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

Q. How many Degrees of Comparison are there
 y a-t-il
 in the French adjectives ?

2 1

A. Three,^b the Positive, Comparative and Super-
 m. m.
 lative.
 m.

Q. What is the positive ?

A. The positive is the natural signification of the
 adjective ; as, fine.

Q. What is the comparative ?

a The preposition *de* after *pas* or *point* without the article.

b See page 12.

There are two kinds of superlatives; the
sortes
 absolute superlative, and the relative.
 2 1

Q. What is the absolute superlative?

A. The absolute superlative marks the quality in
marquer f.
 a very high degree, and^a it is formed with the
 adverbs, very, extremely, before the adjectives;
 as, Russia is a very large country.

Q. What is the relative superlative?

A. The relative superlative expresses the quality
exprimer f.
 to the highest degree, but with a connexion
 to other objects; as, my father is the best of
 men.

Q. Is there not several adjectives which, alone,
plusieurs
 express a comparison?
f.

A. Yes; there are three, better, less and worse.

Q. Is that all the remarks on the degrees of com-
cela f.
 parison?

A. No; the French use three adverbs with
employer
 comparison, little, less, the least; ill, worse,
 the worst; well, better, the best.

^a It is formed on *le forme*.

2nd. Those which mark the parts of a whole;
as, the half, the third part, the quarter.

3rd. Lastly, those which serve to multiply or
enfin servir à
to increase; as, the double, the treble, a
hundred-fold, &c.

OF PRONOUNS.

A. The pronoun is a word which is used for nouns, to avoid the repetition of them.

y avoir

2 1 1

2 y avoir de 1

third is the person or thing | spoken of. |
 dont on parle

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Q. Give me a pronoun of the first person singular,
f.

nominative case ?

à art. m. *

A. I.^a

Q. What is the difference between *je* and *moi* ?

A. The difference between *je* and *moi*, is that *je* comes before all verbs, and *moi* after the *venir devant* m.

verb to be expressed or understood ; as, I

exprimer *sous entendu*

swim ; it was I.

nager c'etre

Q. What is the genitive, dative and accusative
m.

cases of I ?

*

A. The genitive case of I, is of me ; the dative, to

*

me ; the accusative, me.

Q. What is the plural of I ?

A. The plural of I, is we, in the nominative case ;

à

m.

*

of us, in the genitive ; to us, in the dative,

and us, in the accusative.

à

m.

Q. Give me a pronoun of the second person singular,

f.

lar, in the nominative ?

à

A. Thou.

Q. What is the difference between *tu* and *toi* ?

f.

A. It is the same difference as between *je* and *moi*.

c'

f. *qu'*

Q. What is the genitive, dative, and accusative of *tu* and *toi* ?

A. The génitive is, of thee ; the dative, to thee :
and accusative, thee.

Q. What is the plural of *tu*, *toi* ?

A. The plural of *tu*, *toi*, is *you* in the nominative.

Q. What is the genitive, dative, and accusative of *you* ?

A. The genitive is, of *you* ; the dative, to *you*, and
accusative, *you*.

Q. Give me a pronoun of the third person mas. sing.

A. *Il*, *lui*, he, it for the nominative.

Q. What is the difference between *il* and *lui* ?

A. The difference is as between *je* and *moi*, *tu* and

comme

toi, that is | to say : | *il*, comes before all

c

à dire

venir

verbs ; and *lui*, after the verb to be,

m.

expressed or understood.

exprimer *sous entendu*

Q. What is the genitive, dative, and accusative of
this pronoun ?

m.

A. The genitive is, of him; the dative, to him; the accusative him, it.

Q. What is the plural of he, it?

A. The plural of he, it, is they, in the nom. case.

Q. What is the difference between *ils*, *eux*?

A. *Ils* comes before all verbs, and *eux* after the verb to be, expressed or understood.

Q. What are the cases of this pronoun?

A. The genitive is, of them; the dative, to them; the accusative, them. *m.*

Q. Give me a pronoun of the third person, feminine singular in the nominative? *f*

A. She, it. *à m.*

Q. What are the genitive, dative and accusative of this pronoun?

A. The genitive is, of her; the dative, to her; the accusative, her, it.

OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.^a

Q. What are the Possessive Pronouns?

2 1

A. The possessive pronouns mark the possession of things. *marquer f.*
art. chose

^a See Grammar, p. 16.

Q. Which are they?

etre

A. Mine, thine, his, its, ours, yours, theirs; are
for the masculine.

Mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, theirs; for
the feminine.

Q. What is the plural of these pronouns?

m.

A. The plural of these pronouns is formed by
se former, ind. en

adding *s* to the singular, with the plural
ajouter m. 2

article mine, thine, his, ours, yours, theirs, in
1

the masculine; mine, thine, hers, yours,
theirs, in the feminine.

Q. What are the possessive adjective pronouns?

2

3

1

A. My, thy, his, for the masculine.

My, thy, her, for the feminine.

Our, your, their, for the masculine.

Our, your, their, for the feminine.

Q. What is the plural of these pronouns?

A. My, thy, his, for the masculine.

My, thy, her, for the feminine.

Our, your, their for the masculine.

Our, your, their, for the feminine.

N. B. These possessive adjectives agree in gender and number with the nouns to which they are joined, and not with the possessor; as in English.

EXAMPLE.

The brother loves his sister and the sister her brother.

N. B. The French use the masculine
employer 2
 adjectives *mon, ton, son*, before nouns femi-
 1 *art.*
 nine, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

His sword has cost him^a more than mine.

His temper and mine give more trouble than
que
 yours.

Upon Thee, O God, my soul resteth.

Q. Why do you call those words adjectives and
appeler

not pronouns as many authors do?
non pas *beaucoup d'*

A. Because they qualify the substantives, | those are
 —*fier* *y avoir*

^a Grammar, see p 19.

| real pronouns but^a those which take the
place of nouns.
remplacer les

OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

2

1

Q. What are Relative Pronouns?

2

1

A. Relative pronouns are those which relate to
*se rapporter*a preceeding noun, as the child who plays;
2 1 jouer

who, relates to the substantive child.

Children who talk much do not always speak
parler dire
the truth.

The man whom you see is your friend.

The pen which you have given me and which
I have accepted is very good.

*er*The master of whom I did speak is not good.
*ind. 2nd.*There is the book which I have spoken of.
*4th ind. **It is my bible after which | I look. |
chercher

^a But is *ne* before the verb and *que* after.

Which do you prefer, mine or yours?

Qui, que and *dont*, are both masculine and

feminine, sing. and plural. *Quoi* supplies,

être mis

sometimes | the place | of *lequel*, &c.

pour

preceded by a preposition.

—*er*

Lequel, always agrees in gender and number

2

1

en

with the preceeding noun.

2

1

EXAMPLES OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Of these two dogs, he does not know which he

| likes best. |

preferer

There are two masters, of which do you speak.

To which of these two pictures do you give the

tableau

preference.

—*f*.

The town through which he has passed is entirely

—*er*.

destroyed.

détruire.

Beside these relative pronouns there are four

2

1

y en avoir

to point | to the | objects which we are speak-
à marquer les

ing of; these are, this or that, these or those.

m. f. s. m. f. p.

We put *ce* before a consonant or *h* aspirated,
as, this book, this hero; we put *cet* before
a vowel or *h* mute; as, this bird, this man.

Q. When do you use *ceci* or *celui-ci*, &c?

A. We use *ceci* for a thing not mentioned
f. qui n'être pas exprimé

before, as, give this; and *celui-ci*, when the
auparavant

thing has been expressed, as, you have two
fine horses, I prefer this.

EXAMPLES.

Give me this glass; this man does not

think; this lady is old; these wines are dear;
these apples are not dear; this liquor is good,
blame.

but I prefer this; that action is worthy of

He that suffers himself | to be ruled | by
digne
se laisser dominer

his passions must renounce happiness.

devoir ——— er à

Do not resemble in any thing those (idle fellows)

à art. paresseux

Who prefer gaming to work.
le jeu art.

OF INTERROGATIVE OR ABSOLUTE PRONOUNS.

Q. What are Interrogative Pronouns?

A. Interrogative pronouns are those which are
qu' on
 used in asking a question, there are
employer pour faire — f.
 three, viz. ; who, which and what.

EXAMPLE.

Who told you that? What do you mean.

What is more instructive and amusing than
de deplus

history? What have you said of him?

In what did they pass their time? in gaming.
à à

In what place have you found them? in the
trouver
 drawing room.
salon m.

Q. What difference is there between *qui* relative
 and *qui* interrogative?

A. *Qui* relative makes *que* in the accusative; the
 nominative and the accusative of the other
 are the same.

Q. What are the Indeterminate Pronouns ?

A. Indeterminate pronouns signify a person or thing in a general or unlimitate ^{fier} sense.

EXAMPLE.

Some one (knocks.) Somebody calls for you.
frapper à la porte 2 * 1

Q. How many kinds are there?

A. There are four, viz. *y avoir*

1st. Those which are never annexed to a noun
as, one, somebody, nobody, nothing, &c.

2ndly. Those which are always joined to a noun, as, every, certain, &c.

3rdly. Those which are employed either with
a substantive or not, as, no one, several,
none, &c.

4thly. Those which are always followed by
suiure
que; as, whoever, whatever, &c.

EXAMPLES

I wait here for somebody.
après

We think so when we are rich.

ainsi

They say that this news is unfounded.

People often forget wilfully.

Men are dangerous when they employ artifice.

However good you may be if you do not study,
you will not satisfy your master.

We grow old every day in regretting the loss of
vieillir
time.

I know nobody happier than he.

plus que

What is the price of each of these books.

We ought to rejoice in the happiness of others.

devoir se du autrui

He applies himself to nothing.

ne s'appliquer à

No one knows him.

ne

He loves nobody. He has made no progress.

They ought to assist each other. Both are bad.

il faut se secourir

Every one admires his conduct,

Every thing forsakes us.^a

Neither has done his duty.

Whatever reason you may give you are mistaken.
subj.

^a Us comes before the verb.

CHAP. V.

OF THE VERB.

—m.

Q. What is a Verb ?

le m.

A. A verb is a part of speech which signifys,

discours m.

being, action, or the suffering and receiving
*l'existence art. * 2 p. 3*

of an action, by means of tenses, moods and

** 1 f'avec rapport à*

persons ; as, to be, to love, it rains.

Q. How many verbs are there ?

y avoir

A. There is only one verb ; it is, to be ; because

ne que

it is the only verb which expresses affirmation,

f.

| we call it | a substantive verb.

*on l'appeler * 2 1*

Q. What do we call the others ?

-t-on

A. The others are called adjective verbs?

2

1

on appelle

1

2

Q. How many adjective verbs are there?

A. Five; active, passive, neuter, pronominal and impersonal.

Q. Are there any other verbs?

d'—

A. There are two others that we call auxiliary,

qu' on

when they serve to form the compound tenses

à —er

2

1

of the other verbs; these are, to have and

se sont

to be.

Q. What are the subject and object of a verb?

*art.**d'*

A. The subject is the person or thing that does the action, expressed by the verb; the object is

f.

the person or thing expressed.

f.

Q. Does the verb agree with its subject?

A. Yes; it agrees with its subject in number and

en

person.

EXAMPLE.

Je parle, parie is singular and in the first person, because *je* is singular and in first person, &c.

REMARK.—When a verb has two singular
 subjects, we put the verb in the plural.
 1 2
 mettre à

EXAMPLE.

My father and mother write.
 écrire

Q. And when the two subjects are of different persons?

A. Then, we put the verb in the first person in
 à f. de
 preference to the other two; and in the
 à 2 1 à
 second, in preference to the third.
 f.

EXAMPLE.

You and I ask for money.

You and your sister come in time.

Q. What is an active verb?
 2 1

A. It is that which expresses an action done by the
 celui exprimer f. faire
 subject, and after which we can put some-
 pouvoir

body, something; as, to carry, to seek.

Q. What is a passive verb?
 2 1
 M

two or more subjects upon each other; as
l'un sur l'autre

to help one another.

Q. What is an impersonal verb?

qu' être ce qu'

A. It is that which is only^a employed in the third
n' qu' à

person singular in all its tenses; as, it matters,
 it follows.

Q. What do you call the different ways of express-
d'
 ing the action?
inf.

A. They | are called | moods.
on^b appeler

Q. How many moods are there?

A. Five; viz. the Indicative which marks that the
qui marquer
 thing is, has been, or will be.
f.

The Conditional, which marks that the thing
f.
 would be, or would have been.

The Imperative when we command to do it.
 2 1

on —der de faire la

^a Only, is *ne* before the verb and *que* after.

^b On, governs the next verb in the third person singular.

The Subjunctive when we wish or doubt a
souhaiter douter que
 thing might be done.
se faire

And the Infinitive, which expresses the action
 without number or person.
—re. ni

Q. What follows the different manners of expressing
que s' ensuivre de *exprimer*
 the action?
inf. f.

A. The tenses, numbers and persons.

Q. How many simple tenses are there?

A. Three, the present, the past and the future.

Q. How many futures?

A. Two, the future simple and the compound.

Q. How many tenses are there in the indicative
dans f.
 mood.
 *

A. Eight; viz. the present, imperfect, preterite or
 perfect, future, and their compounds, which
 are formed with the verb to have or to be.

—er avec —e m.

Q. How many tenses has the conditional mood?
 *

A. Two; the simple and compound.

Q. How many tenses in the imperative?

dans ——— *tif m.*

A. One, present or future.

Q. How many tenses in the subjunctive mood?

dans

*

A. Four; the present, imperfect and their compounds.

Q. And in the infinitive?

dans

A. Five; present, participle present, participle past and the compounds of the two first.

Q. What does the present of the indicative express?

1

*

3

4 *art.*

5

2

A. It expresses, 1st. Usual actions.

2

1

art. habituelles

EXAMPLE.

Since my father's death, I am always ill.

3

4

2

1

f.

*

depuis

de

2nd. Indubitable truth.

EXAMPLE.

I have proved that our soul is immortal.

3rdly. The actions which last yet.

EXAMPLE.

He told me that he protects me.

Q. What marks the imperfect ?

A. It marks a present thing in a past tense.

2 1 f. 2 1 m.

EXAMPLE.

I was at supper, when you arrived.

Q. What marks the perfect ?

A. It marks a thing done in a time entirely expired.

EXAMPLE.

I went to the play last night.

Q. What does the future express ?

A. It expresses that a thing will be or will be done.

EXAMPLE.

If I am satisfied with you I will reward you.

Q. And the conditional, what does it mark ?

marquer

A. It marks that a thing would be or would have been done, | depending on | a condition.

fire moyennant ——— f.

EXAMPLE

We should not be well received if we came.
bien recevoir venir,

too late
imp. trop tard

Q. What marks the imperative mood ?

*

A. Command, prayer, exhortation ; in a word, this

m. prière f. f.

mood solicits, commands, menaces.

—ter —der —cer

EXAMPLE.

Let wisdom guide you in all your steps.

sagesse 2 —r 1 entreprises

Q. What does the subjunctive design ?

—er

2 1

A. The subjunctive designs a wish, a doubt.

marquer souhaiter. m.

EXAMPLE.

I wish (that) it | may come to pass |

que cela arriver

I doubt (that) he | will not be a learned

*

devenir subj savant

man, | if he do not study more.

étudier

Q. What expresses the infinitive mood ?

A. It expresses the action of an infinitive or indeter-

2

3

minate manner, and consequently has neither

1 f.

—ment n' a

a Neither is ne before the verb and ni after.

A. They are still divided in primitive and deriva-
 tive tenses.

1

Q. What are the primitive tenses?

A. The primitive tenses are those which serve to
 form the other tenses in the four conjugations
 —er dans
 and that are not formed from any other.

Q. What are the derivative tenses?

A. The derivative tenses are formed from the
 derives se former
 primitive.

A. How many primitive tenses | are there;^a |
 2 y avoir de 1

A. Five; viz. the present of infinitive, the parti-
 ciple present, the participle past, the present
 and the perfect of the indicative.

Q. What is necessary to be known to conjugate
 que faut il savoir pour
 verbs?
 m.

A. It is necessary to know how the derivative tenses
 are formed from the primitive tenses.
 se former

F

^a After the impersonal *y avoir*, we use the preposition *de*.

Q. How do you form the present of the indicative ?

A. The present of the indicative is a primitive tense, nevertheless the three persons plural are formed from the participle present, by changing *en* ——— into *ant* for the first ; *ex* for the second ; *ger* and *ent* for the third,^a giving ; we give, you give, they give.

Q. How do you form the imperfect ?

A. The imperfect is formed from the participle present, by changing, *ant* in *ais*, *air*, *ait*, *ions*, *ies*, *aient*.

EXAMPLE.

Growing ; I did grow, thou didst grow, he did grow, we did grow, you did grow, they did grow.

Q. And the perfect ?

A. The perfect is a primitive tense.

Q. How do you form the future ?

A. The future is formed from the present of the *m*.

infinitive, by adding *ai*, *as*, *a*, *ons*, *ex*, *ont* for the two first conjugations, by changing, *oir* in *rai* for the third, and *e* in *ai*, *ar*, &c. for the fourth.^c

^a See page 28, &c.

EXAMPLE.—First Conjugation.

To carry; I will carry, thou wilt carry, he will carry, we will carry, you will carry, they will carry.

Second Conjugation.

To punish; I will punish, thou wilt punish, he will punish, we will punish, you will punish, they will punish.

Third Conjugation.

To receive; I will receive, thou wilt receive, he will receive, we will receive, you will receive, they will receive.

Fourth Conjugation.

To learn; I will learn, thou wilt learn, he will learn, we will learn, you will learn, they will learn.

Q. How do you form the conditional?

A. The conditional is formed from the future, by changing *ai, as, a, ons, ez, ont*, in *ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient*, without exceptions.

Q. How do you form the imperative?

A. It is formed from the present of the indicative.
No first person in the singular.

The second person is formed from the first, by omitting the pronoun *je*.

The third person singular and plural are like those of the present of the subjunctive.

semble *celles* *m.* *m.*

The first and second persons plural are the same as those of the indicative by suppressing *celles* sing the pronouns.

Q. How do you form the present of the subjunctive?

A. It is formed from the participle present, by changing *ant* into *e*, *es*, *e*, *ions*, *iez*, *ent*.^a

EXAMPLE.

Reading; (that) I may read, thou mayest read, he may read, we may read, you may read, they may read.

Q. How do you form the imperfect?

A. It is formed from the perfect of the indicative, by changing *ai* into *asse*, *asses*, *ât*, *assions*, *assiez*, *assent*, for the first conjugation; and in adding *se* for the three others.

EXAMPLE.

I asked; (that) I might ask, thou mightest ask, he might ask, we might ask, you might ask, they

^a See page 29.

might ask. I believed; (that) I might believe, thou mightest believe, he might believe, we might believe, you might believe, they might believe, &c.

N. B. All the compound tenses are formed with
se former
the participle past of the verb conjugated and one
of the tenses of to have or to be.

CHAP. VI.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

Q. What is the Participle?

A. The participle is a word which partakes of the *tenir* nature both of the verb and adjective, it has *f.* * *de.* *f.* the signification and regimen of the first, and * *regime* *m.* it qualifies like the second.
qu' — fier comme

Q. How many participles are there?

A. Two, the participle present and the participle past.

Q. How does the participle present terminate?

1 * 2
se — er

A. It always ends in *ant*; as, studying, roasting, perceiving, losing.

Q. Does it sometimes change in its termination.

dans

A. Never.

EXAMPLE.

A man laughing, men laughing, a woman weeping,
women weeping.

Q. Does the participle past agree with its subject
* 1 2
 s'accorder
and object?

A. Yes, it agrees with both of them.

Q. How many principal rules are there on the
 2 1
agreement of the participle past?

A. Four.

Q. Give me the first rule?

A. When the participle past is accompanied with
the verb to be, it agrees in gender and
number with its subject.

EXAMPLE.

My book is lost, my books are lost.

My mother is come, my sisters are come.

Q. Give me the second rule?

A. When the participle past is accompanied with
 par
the verb to have, it never agrees with its
subject.

EXAMPLE.

My brother has received a letter.

My brothers have received two letters.

My mother has written a letter.

My sisters have finished their task.

Q. Give me the third?

A. The participle past always agrees with its object,
when before the participle,

EXAMPLE,

I have received the letter (that) you sent to me,
and that which my brother has written to you, I
have read it.

The books that I had lent to you, you have lost
them.

The news which we had heard is false, if it
were true, we should be obliged to let you know
it.

Q. And the fourth?

A. When the object comes after the participle, this
participle never agrees with it.

EXAMPLE.

You have bought two fine horses, do you intend to keep them.

You have given me some apples which I found
ind.
very good.

Q. What is the object of the participle?

A. It is usually one of the pronouns *que, me, te, se, le, la, les, nous, vous, quels.*



